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Column One
By David Courtney

Increased Hope In Truce Talks

ISRAEL'S probable place at SACME's table is still a matter of conjecture. Nobody seems to know how the seating will go, and some of those likely to be invited hope they will not be: that may be the way Israel feels about it. The approach to Egypt was taken by many Israelis as a snub to Israel, and Egypt's rejection as no more than the four powers deserved; and from there on the feeling grew that SACME'S sponsors, realising on which side their bread of security was buttered, would ask Israel to sit beside them. The impression steadily developed that that was what Israel wanted, until comments in both the local and foreign Press went as far as to suggest that there was, in fact, nothing in the world that Israel desired more. Second thoughts are on the way; or at any rate a more cautious analysis of what it would mean to take up with SACME in formal bond has turned apparent eagerness into coy uncertainty.

■

THE fact of the matter would seem to be that this country now fondly hopes that SACME will not put the embarrassing question: or not yet; but will agree that an easier, less conventional intimacy can be just as delightful. The whole question should become clearer after Sunday's debate in the Knesset, when Mr. Sharett, no doubt, pressed by an exiguous opposition to define the probable relations between the State and SACME, will need say no more, in essence, than that that depends on what kind of relations SACME wants, and it would be most unladylike for the wooed, (if indeed being wooed, which is not quite certain) to put the words into the wooer's mouth.

■

THERE are many reasons why a loose association between SACME and Israel would serve this country's interests better than a formal alliance. One of the most pressing reasons was indicated in yesterday's newspapers, which told of diminished immigration from Rumania and a Russian warning to the Arab countries that playing up to SACME was playing with fire and an alliance with it would be regarded as an "unfriendly and even hostile act." With the Arabs, that may not matter very much; after all, they have not got 1,750,000 hostages in Soviet Russia; and as for Rumania, it would be a serious matter if Israel were cut off now with one last voyage of the s.s. Transylvania.

■

THE whole business is very tricky, and the Western suitors in their dealings with Israel should realise how tricky it is; as long as they do not come to the conclusion that it is altogether too tricky and decide to leave the lady and her peculiar impediments in the lurch. They will not do that if they are wise. After all, Israel is the only one of their democratic class in the neighbourhood. She is the only one in the neighbourhood whose way of life is common to that of the West and therefore the only one who can be depended on to defend tooth and nail (with which she is surprisingly equipped) the same things which the West itself is determined to defend tooth and nail. She will defend those things, if they are attacked, whether SACME takes her to its bosom or not, or takes her now or, better still, when their need of each other becomes urgent and overriding.

■

IT would not be surprising if an alliance between Israel and SACME were to result in the complete stoppage of immigrants from behind the Iron Curtain, and in the loss of any hope there may be of getting Jews out of Russia. The Communist countries would think themselves very silly to let manpower come to Israel for the purpose of swelling an army intended, if there should be world war, to fight the Communist countries' armies. So the position for Israel becomes very difficult. It is only natural that she should be coy with SACME.

Tel Aviv, November 2

PANMUNJOM, Thursday. — While patrol activity continued on the Korean battlefield and the first snow fell in the area, Allied and Communist delegates resumed their ceasefire talks against a background of increased hope of agreement.

A U.N. spokesman said that yesterday's Communist truce line offer was the biggest step towards an armistice since the talks were resumed. The Communist negotiators were reported to have described their own offer as "our best and our last."

Today's meeting was described by a U.N. spokesman as having been devoted to a comparison of Allied and Communist conceptions of the present battleline. The line claimed by the Communists was reported to run generally two to three miles south of the Allied line, but in places to depart further than that.

The spokesman said, "In some points the Communist proposals approach military realities."

This evening Brigadier Hill said that it was possible that the war might go on some time after the truce lines were settled. He stated that the U.N. were in agreement with the Communists on about 80 per cent of the truce line, but "if you consider the present military position, the Communists made no concession at all."

He did repeat again and again, however, that the Communist offer was "closer to military reality than any made in the past." The main point still under discussion was the question of Heartbreak Ridge which the Communists claimed as being within their lines.

Radio Peking disclosed that the Communist line runs from a point about 25 miles north of the 38th Parallel on the east coast to six miles south of Kumsong, crosses the Parallel near Kaesong and reaches the west coast at the estuary of the river Sakchon.

(Reuter, UP)

HELICOPTER RAID

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN KOREA, Thursday (AP). — U.S. Marines successfully raided a Korean guerrilla stronghold behind the U.N. lines in the first true helicopter combat attack ever made, the Marines announced today.

The attack was made on Saturday but the news was withheld until today for security reasons.

Thirty-three volunteers made the flying Marine raid, in which two helicopters carried them seven miles over the jagged North Korean peaks to the guerrillas' mountain fortress.

The raiders landed on top of the mountain, hid in the wild peaks, and then struck next day under cover of the frosty ground haze. They charged three huts, headquarters of about 150 North Koreans operating from the mountain hideout.

500,000 Pairs Shoes in 3 Mos.

Half a million pairs of shoes have been marketed in the past three months, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry stated yesterday, confirming the release of 17 additional shoe and leather points in accordance with the announcement made on October 8.

There was no foundation, the Ministry stated, for the reports of the past few days that the number of coupons would be reduced or their release postponed. The question was never raise, it was added, since the marketing of shoes had been proceeding satisfactorily without any shortages or prospects of shortages.

The new coupons are all on the "dalet" page of the ration books, the same as the last 17 points released, which are still valid. The 33 shoe points on pages "nun" and "Ayin" of the old ration books are also still in force, bringing the total released so far to 67.

Efficiency Institute Articles Signed

The importance of increased labour and production efficiency for the economic independence of the state was stressed yesterday by Mrs. Golda Myerson, the Minister of Labour, at the signing of the governing articles of the Institute for Efficiency in Labour and Production.

The ceremony took place in the Jerusalem offices of the Ministry of Labour in the presence of representatives of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Histadrut and the Association of Engineers and Architects.

The new Institute will work under the Labour Ministry. But two representatives each of the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association and one from the Association of Engineers will sit on the Institute. Two representatives each of the Labour Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry will also sit on the board.

The articles governing the Institute stipulate that it will conduct efficiency research studies, aid various enterprises in establishing production boards, participate in production statistics projects and foster education in the field.

An Efficiency Council, composed of representatives of the economic ministries and technical experts is to be established to advise the Institute's board and the Ministry of Labour.

Avriel Named Liaison To Grant Mission

Mr. Ehud Avriel, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, has been appointed to supervise preparation of plans for the use of the American grant-in-aid, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday. Mr. Avriel has already conferred with various experts who have started preparing the programme of expenditures.

It is expected that Mr. Avriel will also act as chief liaison officer between the Government and the grant-in-aid mission due to arrive shortly.

Kaplan Reports On Currency Situation

Finance Minister Eliezer Kaplan gave a detailed report on the foreign currency situation at yesterday's meeting of the Knesset Finance Committee.

Following the report, the Committee approved a defence allocation for November and December and the granting of collateral to the Citrus Marketing Board and the Jewish Agency.

Mr. Israel Guri presided.

Riley Asks Both Sides To Remove Chips

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Lieutenant General William E. Riley, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, today called upon Arabs and Jews to "stop putting chips on their shoulders and daring the other side to knock them off."

He charged both sides with "slackening" in the last six months in carrying out decisions of the Mixed Armistice Commission. The U.N. Chief of Staff warned that if the conflict in the Near East is allowed to smoulder too long "it may burst into flames and engulf the world once again in bloodshed, death and destruction."

EGYPTIANS CLAIM ISRAEL VIOLATION

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — Official Egyptian sources claimed today that an Israel patrol in six armoured cars entered Egyptian territory near El Auja today.

(A military spokesman in Tel Aviv said he had no knowledge of any such incident.)

Moroccans Riot in Casablanca; British 'Protected Areas' in Egypt

US View on Morocco Upsets the French

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter).—Backed by Britain, France is preparing to oppose resolutely any discussion of her relations with Morocco by the General Assembly of the U.N. due to open here next week.

The report that the U.S. will abstain from voting on the French proposal that the U.N. is incompetent to discuss the Moroccan issue has bewildered and irritated French officials and government leaders. The French do not understand why America should hedge about giving fullest backing to her French partner in the Atlantic Pact when French ability to contribute with maximum efficiency to common defence depends on continued maintenance of her position in Morocco and the rest of French North Africa.

State Dept. 'Mistaken'

A French Foreign Office spokesman said the State Department was mistaken in its belief that the U.N. was competent to discuss relations between countries linked by bilateral treaty as was the case of France and Morocco.

Egyptians Threaten Brandings; British Tanks Guard Workers

FAYED Thursday. (Reuter).—The Egyptian "Vigilants" Liberation group in Sharkia Province announced today that anyone found guilty of collaboration with British troops in the Canal Zone would be flogged and their faces publicly branded with a red hot iron for "high treason."

Leaflets warning all Egyptian contractors, traders and transport drivers of this threat were distributed throughout the Canal Zone.

Suspects would be brought before a "People's tribunal" for summary trial, the announcement said.

British Headquarters announced today that about a third of all British servicemen's families in the Canal Zone are to be sent home and others moved into seven "protected areas" under plans to safeguard them from guerrilla tactics of Egyptian "struggle squads." Several hundred British families will be involved in operation "homeward draft."

A British military spokesman discussed the scheme here as the Egyptian government in Cairo threatened "drastic action" if British troops did not halt their "aggressive attitude" towards Egyptian police.

At the same time British tanks were herding Arab workers from El Kabir, Korein and other villages to their work in army camps along the Cairo-Ismailia road. The tanks were already out at dawn looking for labourers.

While Egyptian sources claimed that the British seized workers at gun point and drove them to work, British spokesmen here insisted the tanks were only giving the workers "safe conduct" to prevent them from "being intimidated by nationalist fanatics."

Squadrons Move In

Egyptian police here protested to Zone Governor Abdul Hadi Ali Bey and Interior Minister Fuad Pasha against the erection of their chief officer, Captain Lufti El Kholy.

Two squadrons of the Royal Air Force Regiment were today moving into position to protect British service families and service installations. In other moves announced today the British have:

- Imposed a blackout on the Egyptian labour position in the Zone where the civilian payroll for September was LE.450,000.
- Reimposed their ban on the transport of heavy oil by road from Suez to Cairo as from midnight last night.

Nationalists Try To Stop Voting

CASABLANCA, Thursday, (Reuter). — One Moroccan was shot dead by police and four policemen were injured in rioting outside a polling station in the Ghalef quarter of Casablanca today. Many arrests were made.

Moroccan nationalists supported by Communists tried to prevent electors voting in the poll for the Moroccan Consultative Chambers which took place throughout the protectorate today.

It was the first political disturbance in Casablanca since the war.

Those who tried to vote were stoned. Police driving the demonstrators away were also met with flying stones. Fighting started in which demonstrators used clubs and iron bars. Reinforcements of troops were called in to restore order.

Voting in other parts of Morocco was reported to have taken place quietly.

Istiqlal Party and other nationalist groups and Communists have been calling on electors in Casablanca not to vote, on the grounds that the leaders of the Istiqlal, early this year, were expelled from the Consultatives Chambers. The Istiqlal put up no candidates in these elections although retaining the right to do so.

Owing to the French administration having extended the suffrage to artisans as well as tradesmen, there were 150,000 electors inscribed for today's elections against 10,000 three years ago.

Egypt Expected to Raise Canal Dispute & North Africa in U.N.

By George Lichtheim, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday.—An effort will be made at Paris next week to establish a joint Anglo-French front towards Egypt. It is expected here that the Wafd government will not only lay its own dispute with Britain before the Assembly but will also challenge French rule in Tunisia and Morocco.

The current Franco-Tunisian talks in Paris, which seem to be going well, are intended to counter this move through a new agreement providing for a wholly Tunisian legislature and administration — at present half the ministers are Frenchmen.

The French would like to have Cairo treated as the centre of a conspiracy directed against all Western interests. General Guillaume, the new Resident in Morocco, pointed out in his address to the Anglo-American Press Association in Paris yesterday that the whole agitation in Morocco is directed from Cairo and that it is fanatically Islamic and anti-Western in tone. He also indicated that many Moroccan nationalists are indifferent to it.

It is hoped in Paris that Mr. Eden will show understanding for the French viewpoint and that their common attitude will impress the Americans, who are regarded as unduly nervous about the need for Arab cooperation.

P.C.C. Overrules Israel Objection

By Maurice Carr, *Post* Correspondent

PARIS, Thursday. — The Palestine Conciliation Commission has categorically overruled Israel's objections to negotiate on the basis of the Arab contempt for the existing armistice agreements, implied in the Arab rejection of the Commission's preamble.

Yesterday, the P.C.C. addressed a letter to all parties, the contents of which a Commission spokesman summarized by saying: "We are asking Israel and the Arabs to give a straight yes or no to the request to proceed with negotiations without quibbling."

"The conclusions which the P.C.C. will draw in its report to the General Assembly, will depend on this yes or no," he said.

Reuters reported that the P.C.C.'s letter asked Israel and the Arabs to indicate before November 6 whether they intend to discuss the five points proposed by the Commission as a basis for an overall settlement. The letter added that the P.C.C. would be glad to receive the delegations' "preliminary views on the different points in these proposals."

HOROWITZ RETURNS

Mr. D. Horowitz, Economic Adviser to the Government and Director-General of the Ministry of Finance, returned by Air France yesterday evening after a series of talks on economic and financial matters in the U.S. and Britain. Following consultations here, he will return to Britain for further deliberations.

EBAN ON U.N. PROBLEMS

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The Israel Ambassador here, Mr. Aba Eban, conferred yesterday with Mr. John Hickerson, Assistant Secretary of State for U.N. Affairs, about Middle Eastern problems which will be discussed at the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly.

MILITARY ATTACHES RETURN FOR TALKS

Israel military Attaches in Washington, London and Turkey are due here within the next few days for consultations and an exchange of views on recent developments.

The Attaches are Aluf Mishne Haim Herzog, from Washington, (who arrived last night) Sgan-Aluf K. Salamon, from London, and Sgan-Aluf Uriel Shai, from Ankara.

Acheson Hopeful Of U.N. Session

PARIS, Thursday, (UP). — "I believe we shall be able to maintain peace," the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, declared on his arrival here for the sixth session of the U.N. General Assembly. He denied any knowledge of a possible Big Four conference, but said that he would discuss the Moroccan question with M. Schuman on Sunday.

The U.S. delegate to the U.N., Mr. Warren Austin, said that, if a Korean truce could be worked out during the session, many of the problems threatening the world could be solved. He stated that Mr. Acheson would deliver a "very important speech" in Paris.

Troops Follow Atom Blast

LAS VEGAS, Thursday. — An atomic blast, involving ground troops for the first time, was felt here today, 115 kms. away from the testing ground, with sufficient force to crack shop windows.

Residents said that the blast was stronger than at any previous atomic test here. The explosion was visible in Las Vegas as a bright flash in the sky.

One thousand specially trained paratroops were stationed in the "front lines," having previously established battle positions, dug trenches and foxholes and set up communication systems. (Reuter, UP)

Eisenhower To See Truman

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — General Dwight Eisenhower will fly home from his French headquarters on Friday night for a two-day conference with President Truman on Western European military problems, the White House announced today.

The President's Press Secretary said that General Eisenhower will confer with the President and other top-ranking officials here on Monday and Tuesday and will return to Paris on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

BRITISH TO FACE FRESH AUSTERITY

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — At next week's session of Parliament Prime Minister Churchill's Government will brace the nation for fresh austerities to reduce Britain's record overseas payments' deficit, informed circles said.

Prime Minister Churchill has also ordered a big speed-up of Britain's atomic energy programme with the aim of exploding a test atom bomb in about six months, an informed source said today.

The first step will be to take atomic research out of the hands of civil servants and create a special organization of top scientists to handle it.

Mr. Anthony Eden, had plunged into intensive consultations with his advisers on the next step in the Persian deadlock today.

Earlier, Mr. Churchill named Mr. David Eccles, one of the most progressive economic thinkers in his party, Minister of Works.

More Marauder Actions As MAC Refuses to Censure

A police squad exchanged fire with a group which ambushed it near the Romema Quarter of Jerusalem early yesterday morning while investigating shots fired at Daniel ben Yosef Zarifi, 46, who had challenged two persons suspected of being infiltrators.

A motorcycle found parked at the roadside was identified as the vehicle stolen on Wednesday night from Haim Shabtai. Tracks were discovered leading to the border. While police were investigating the Zarifi incident, Moshe ben Itzhak Meyouhas, 36, was wounded in the face and ear by a bullet fired at him by two persons whom he had challenged. He was taken to Hadassah Hospital. A goat pen belonging to Yehuda Aginzan Mizrahi, 42, was rifled and two goats were stolen. Damages were estimated at IL.100.

Police have urged residents of the border area to volunteer for "special police" units, which have greatly aided the regular security forces during the past two months.

The construction of floodlights at the Convention Centre began on Wednesday, but they had not yet been completed at noon yesterday. It was hoped that they would be in operation tonight.

An Israel proposal to censure the Jordan authorities for the shooting of two guards near the Convention Centre in Jerusalem on Monday night was rejected at yesterday's emergency meeting of the Israel-Jordan MAC when Col. Bennet de Ridder, MAC Chairman, abstained from the vote. Col. de Ridder said that although it had been proved that they had crossed the lines into Jordan after the incident, it had not been proved that they had come from Jordan.

The MAC, however, accepted a Jordan resolution condemning the action. Israel representatives abstained because the proposal failed to place the blame on Jordan authorities.

Jordan Measures

At the meeting, Col. de Ridder announced that the Jordan government had instructed its District representatives and commanders to:

1) draw up a list of persons holding lands across the armistice lines, or near them;
2) point out the lines to the mukhtars of border villages and to hold them responsible for enforcing the regulations;
3) institute effective night border guards;
4) institute mounted reconnaissance parties to prevent Jordan Arabs from crossing the lines during the day;
5) organize daily inspection tours by the local commands to insure the execution of the above instructions.

Ahmed Bey Toukan, Chief Jordan Delegate, reported that the Arab Legion had asked the Jordan government to pass legislation permitting special measures to be taken against infiltrators and imposing the "maximum penalty" on persons who had committed "acts of terror" in Israel.

King Pledges Support to Arabs, Storm on Jordan Constitution

AMMAN, Thursday, (AP).—King Talal, in his speech from the throne today pledged support for the national aspirations of the Arab states and for the Arab League. In the speech, delivered for him by the Premier, Abu'l Huda Pasha, he promised to "defend the rights of the Arabs in Palestine within the framework of the U.N. resolution," and expressed the hope that the current P.C.C. Paris conference would result in a just, final solution.

He gave a pledge that the government would raise the standard of living by exploiting the country's natural resources. The government had several schemes in mind and were sending a delegation abroad to raise the necessary long-term foreign loans. This was to fight the "worst financial and economic crisis which had ever passed over Jordan."

Ramallah Radio later commented that this had been the first speech from the throne for many years which referred only in passing to the future of Palestine and not at all to relations with the West.

The Old City papers "A-Diffa" and "Falastin" relate that on Tuesday the Opposition in the Jordan Lower House had twice to be threatened by the Premier because of amendments to the new draft constitution.

They wanted to insert a reference to "the Jordan Government's duty to continue the fight for the liberation of Palestine" and to state that "the nation is the only source of power in this country."

The Premier, the papers report, pointed out that the King would never ratify either of these amendments, since the first threatened the whole security of the Middle East and was against the Armistice Agreement with Israel, whereas the second meant that the King had to give up his entire powers.

The Opposition amendments were then defeated by a small majority. The House also approved a general amnesty law and a paragraph which, while referring to Amman as the capital, permitted the establishment of the capital in some other place by special law. This presumably referred to the Old City.

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Social & Personal

Chief Rabbi Ben Zion Uziel and Mr. Moshe Elkahar, M.K., left by air last night for the International Conference of Sephardim which will convene in Paris this month.

Mgr. Alberto Gori, Latin Patriarch, crossed at Mandelbaum Gate this afternoon on a visit to Catholic institutions in Israel.

Dr. D.W. Senator, Executive Vice-President and Administrator of the Hebrew University, has returned to his post after a long convalescence in Switzerland.

Mr. M. Gerzberg, who recently resigned his post as Director-General of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, was guest of honour at a farewell reception given by Mr. Y. Pickar, head of the Food Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Prof. Uri Meir of the Hebrew University, returned by air yesterday after having participated in the Orientalists' Congress at Istanbul.

Hanna Levy, the dancer, will appear at the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday evening at 9.15 in a solo performance arranged by the New Jerusalem Conservatoire and Academy of Music. All proceeds to the Scholarship Fund.

As from Thursday, November 1 the well known V. Weinschenk Orchestra will play at the spacious Bar of the Eden Hotel, Jerusalem, 6 to 7 p.m.—Concert: 8 p.m. to Midnight—Dance.

BIRTH

KWIAT—To Nava (nee Neumark), wife of Dr. Stefan Kwiat, on Tuesday, October 30, 1951, at the Hadassah Hospital, Tel Aviv—a son.

ENGAGEMENT
BERNSTEIN-SLOWES

The engagement is announced between Nathan (Norton), son of Mrs. Rebecca and the late Mr. David Bernstein, of Chicago, and Miriam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Slowes, of Jerusalem.

MARRIAGE
BUSHANSKI-GOLDMANN

The marriage took place on October 28, 1951, between Sgan-Aluf Eugene Bushanski and Mrs. Marthe Goldmann (nee Freund).

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Dr Jonathan Magnes, Instructor in Physiology at the Hebrew University, has been promoted to a lectureship and Dr. Esther Tennenbaum, Departmental Assistant in Experimental Pathology (Cancer Research), and Dr. Leah Frankenthal-Bloch, Departmental Assistant in Radiobiology (Cancer Research), to instructorships. Dr. Magnes and Dr. Frankenthal-Bloch hold degrees from the Hebrew University.

Dr. Gershon Gilin has been appointed Instructor in Anatomy and Dr. Kurt Glaser Instructor in Pediatrics at the University.

GORKA IN OLD CITY

Prof. O. Gorka, the Polish Consul General in Jerusalem, and Mme. Gorka, crossed the lines into the Old City via Mandelbaum Gate yesterday.

For the past several months, Jordan authorities had denied entrance to their territory to representatives of Soviet Bloc countries.

FROM YESTERDAY'S PRESS

New Efforts Urged to Keep Immigrants on the Land

The problem of the "settled" immigrants" moved "Hatzofe" (Mizrahi) yesterday to call for "rational geographical distribution" of newcomers according to the economic needs of the country. Too liberal an attitude in this respect, a deviation from the over-all settlement plan would be harmful to the State, the paper says, and ultimately to the interests of the immigrants themselves.

The superhuman efforts of Israel and World Jewry to realise "Kibbutz Galuyot" were not intended to create an "unsound, chaotic" resettlement patterned on "Galut" lines, "Hatzofe" concluded.

"Haaretz" (Independent) demanded that the Government curtail immigration from underdeveloped countries. Charging political parties with having encouraged the migration to the cities, the paper observes that the cities seem to have a particular attraction for new immigrants from Yemen who never lived in or near big cities, and who believe that there must be some truth in the old adage: "A change of domicile will bring a change of luck."

New Policy Demanded

As a result of a faulty system (the paper does not elaborate the point), "Kibbutz Galuyot" is now weakening instead of strengthening the State, "Haboker" (General Zionist) claimed. "Haboker" too, demanded, for the first time, a change in the immigration policy and reported that many owners of farms and orange groves are seriously considering discontinuing production because all or most of their products are stolen by the inhabitants of nearby ma'abarot.

"Herut" "Davar" and other papers commented on the conflict between the Histadrut and the bus cooperatives. "Herut" said that the urban and interurban traffic should be reorganised for the benefit of the public, which should take the initiative to halt the present "excesses."

"Davar" mentioned the fact that the cooperatives have distributed large dividends among their members, thus weakening themselves and the economy of the country, as a further reason for the demand that the Histadrut representatives should be given a decisive voice in the affairs of the new company.

"Ha'aretz" and "Haboker" reported several new regulations restricting import: allocations have been halved for the import of books and periodicals from abroad. "Haboker" reported that all fees on food parcels from abroad (custom duties, etc.) will now have to be paid in hard currency, which means, according to the paper, that import of food parcels from England, France, and South Africa as well as most other countries will practically come to a standstill.

"Hatzofe" claimed that no import licences have been given recently for drugs and the shortage will become critical if these licences are not granted at once.

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

5-6 (Also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Rosenna.

9-1 (tomorrow: 10-1): Exhibition of Paintings and drawings by Alulphe Mihich, Paris. Exhibit of the Month: Illuminated Mahzor, 15th century, Bezalel Museum.

10-1 (also tomorrow): Exhibition of Works by L. Schwerin and Paintings "Elath and Safad" by M. Lander, Artists' House.

11-1; 5-7: Exhibition of Children's Paintings: Israel Touring Club, Talbieh.

11.30-12.30: Film Shows of Israel Keren Hayesod Head Office.

10-1 (also tomorrow): Israel Collection, Diaspora Artists' Paintings, Art in the 19th and 20th Cen.; selected Works of English and American painters, Tel Aviv Museum.

HAIFA

9 a.m.-5.30 p.m.: Theological and Scientific Library—Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.

5 a.m.-6 p.m. Marc Chagall exhibition, Town Hall (Conducted tours).

HADERA

8.30 p.m.: "Paris 1951" Hit Parade of International Stars, Hof Hall.

TEL AVIV

7 & 9.30 p.m.: "Hotel du Commerce," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall.

7& 9 p.m.: Paina Saisman, Bergman, Hofmekler Trios by Beethoven and Brahms' Museum.

8.45 p.m.: "Magic and Music": Yoki's Variety Theatre, 14 Dizengoff Square.

HAIFA

8 a.m.-10 p.m.: Chagall Exhibition—Town Hall (conducted tours).

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON THURSDAY

Carlo Zeno, It., hay. **Audrey H.** U.S., wheat, flour. **Yugal**, Tur., wheat. **Transilvania**, Rum., immigrants, household effects. **Scio Head**, gen. cargo. **Sunnaarik**, Sw., gen. cargo, prefabr. houses. **Spicerborg**, Nor., wooden logs. **Teres**, Tur., sunflowers. **Corah**, Tur., sunflowers. **Thistlemuir**, Br., gen. cargo. **Albion**, U.S., wheat. **Akiva**, Is., gen. cargo. **Virgo**, Pan., sugar, gen. cargo. **Negbah**, Is., compl. unloading. **Elath**, Is., wood, gen. cargo. **Dromit**, Is., wood. **San Michele**, It., gen. cargo.

SHIPS EXPECTED

1.11 **Dubrocon**, cotton seeds. **Arctic Ocean**, paper, gen. cargo.
2.11 **Galilah**, immigrants, passengers, gen. cargo.
3.11 **Vilhelm Torkildsein**, cotton seeds.
5.11 **Marigoula**, kaolin.

JERUSALEM SPORT

The Capital has a full programme for tomorrow covering three sports.

Soccer: A "derby" game in League "B" is scheduled between Jerusalem Betar and Jerusalem Maccabi. Kick-off at 4 p.m.

Tennis: The finals of the Y.M.C.A. Intermural tournament will be played off on the "Y" courts.

Basketball: Maccabi youth sides will participate in a tournament commencing at the Gvurot Hall with the finals being fought out at the "Y" at about 5.30 p.m. This will be followed by a game between Tel Aviv Maccabi (seniors) and a Selected Maccabi youth team.

The Lakus Football (soccer) Club, which has been among the leaders in Argentine's First Division play this season, will tour Turkey and five European countries from mid-December until mid-March. The team will play exhibitions in Belgium, Italy, France, Spain and Portugal, as well as Turkey.

WORLD BRIDGE OLYMPICS

Arrangements are being made for active participation of Israel in the Australian World Bridge Olympic Games, to be contested on Sunday November 18 and 25 in the following clubs:

Bridge Club Dr. Weiser, Jerusalem, 38 King George Ave.
Maabaroth Club, Haifa, 14 Jerusalem Street.
Scopus Club, Tel Aviv, 166 Rehov Hayarkon.
Talpioth Club (Dr. Landau), Tel Aviv, 22 Rehov Geulah.

The contest will be conducted on a pair basis, with points awards for bidding and play of every hand.

Those wishing to take part should communicate with any of these clubs on or before November 10.

(See Bridge Problem — Pg. 7)

Jerusalem Cinemas

Sat. at 7 & 9 p.m.

ARNON: Rope of Sand. Today: The Swordsman.
EDEN: To Please a Lady. Today at 5 p.m.: Cause for Alarm.
EDISON: Seven Days to Noon. Today at 3 p.m.: Jungle Book.
ORION: The Black Rose. Today: at 3.30 p.m.: San Antonio.
SEMADAR: Luxury Liner.
STUDIO: Anchors Aweigh (6.45 & 9 p.m.). Today at 3 p.m.: The Wizard of Oz.
Y.M.C.A.: Barclays of Broadway (6.45 p.m.). Also today at 3.45 p.m.
ZION: Perfect Strangers. Today: at 3.30 p.m.: The 13th Letter.

All those invited to attend the gala-dinner-dance to be held on November 3, at the Sharon Hotel, are asked to bring with them the meat-ration coupon 33.

Brown Radio
Keren Kayemet Blvd. (Municipal Garden)
Jerusalem **5665**, Telephone
Radio Repairs

TO LET
in TEL AVIV, Rehov Arlosoroff vicinity,
FLATS of 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3 ROOMS.
Occupancy: March 1952.
Apply:
GOTTLIEB & SON,
25 Rehov Yehuda Halevi, Tel. 4776, Tel Aviv.

Reliable and Accurate
English Shorthand
TYPIST
with experience, accepts work at home. Hebrew and English translations. Kindly apply: P.O.B. 989, Tel. 4485, Haifa.

Luxurious
1-ROOMED FLAT
large hall, large balconies, large kitchen, with purchase of most elegant furniture, near Habimah, to be let immediately through
JULIUS STAHL
33 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv
Tel. 2796

ADMINISTRATIVE and COMMERCIAL ORGANIZER
seeks part or full time employment with manufacturers and businessmen for scientific business and industrial management, costing, time studies, bookkeeping. Jerusalem preferable.
Apply to No 211/51, P.O.B. 494, Jerusalem.

EMUNA
Private Detective Agency.
Connections with outstanding detectives.
Investigates
Observes
Tracks down
all over the country.
Jerusalem, 14 Princess Mary Ave., Tel.3136, P.O.B.967

LARGE PHARMACY REQUIRES
young, capable, reliable pharmacist (man or woman) or assistant (man or woman). Experience in the country, knowledge of Hebrew and German, a condition.
Apply in writing, attaching photograph and curriculum vitae, to No. 2567,
GERSHON BEN
51 Rehov Allenby, Tel Aviv.

Wanted young
TEXTILE TECHNICIAN
by technical office.
Please apply in handwriting with curriculum vitae and salary required to No. 236, P.O.B. 4100, Tel Aviv.

INSURANCE COMPANY
Requires Experienced
CLERK
Good conditions for the right man. Apply: No. 19721, P.O.B. 1125, TEL AVIV.

WANTED
EXPERIENCED
INSTRUCTRESS
for Knitting Parlour in Jerusalem.
HEBREW ESSENTIAL.
WOOL KORN,
opposite Orion Cinema.

TO LET
FURNISHED 2-ROOMED APARTMENT
for one year in quiet surroundings near centre of Ramat Gan. No agents. Abramson, 54 Rehov Shenkin, Second entrance Givatayim.
Bus routes No. 63, 65, 66a, 67.

TO LET
7 office rooms in new office building, near Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv.
1 office room with telephone, best business locality.
S. I. BAUM
108 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
10-11.30 a.m.
5-6 p.m.
Phone 6127.

YOU CAN
HELP US MOVE

WANTED
2 ROOMED FLAT
IN JERUSALEM
Ready to pay according to prevailing conditions, also prepared to exchange for a room and pay difference. Write: No. 1925, P.O.B. 81, JERUSALEM.

PENSION
"BETH HAKEREM"
Tel. 2185, Jerusalem
כפר
Open all the year round

TO LET
immediately
3½ - ROOMED
LUXURY FLAT
in a good location in Ramat Gan. Hot water, terraces and telephone.
Apply in writing: P.O.B. 826, Tel Aviv.

ORCHESTRA
piano ad ot moor
PIANO RECITALS
ALEXANDER UNINSKY
TEL AVIV, Saturday, Nov. 3, "Ohel Shem" at 8.30 p.m.
JERUSALEM, Tues., Nov. 13, "Edison" at 9 p.m.
HAIFA, Friday, Nov. 16, "Armon" at 2.45 p.m.
Sale of tickets:
Jerusalem as from TODAY at Cahana's.
Haifa, as from TODAY at Ginzburg's, 25 Rehov Herzl.

BUCHAREST
PARIS
bebe Spitzer
HAT SALON
96 Rehov Allenby, Tel Aviv
opposite T.W.A. Tel. 2644

Semadar
Saturday, November 3, 1951
OPENING OF THE SEASON
New rich programme — new artists
Marcel Rosner and his Orchestra
Excellent cuisine
Every Saturday at five The Dansant
73 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv. Telephone 66429.

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(tel aviv)
nightly
at the piano: **y. wohl**

BEAUTIFUL 5-ROOMED VILLA
ON MT. CARMEL
FOR SALE
Occupation in two months. No agents.
Apply: P.O.B. 59, Haifa. Tel. 02276.

STATE OF ISRAEL
NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF WOOD WASTE AND IRON SCRAP

Tenders are invited for the purchase of wood waste and iron scrap, paper and scrap metal in Haifa Port.

Buyer will have to assemble the materials scattered throughout the Port Area and to clean up the area of all waste in accordance with Port Management instructions. The collection, loading on vehicles, transport of the material and customs dues will be at the buyer's cost.

Tenders should include the amount offered per metric ton for every type of waste material. Purchase is subject to the approval of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Haifa District.

Offers should be sent in sealed envelope marked "Tender for Purchase of Waste," to the Secretary of Haifa Port not later than November 15, 1951.

The Port Management does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Ministry of Communications
Haifa Port Management

TO DEALERS IN TRANSPORT ACCESSORIES

The Ministry of Communications, Controller of Road Transport, reminds dealers in Transport accessories of the "Order concerning Control of Transport Products" which states that "No person shall sell any of the transport products listed below without first receiving the used product from the purchaser."

Particulars of the products affected by this Article were published in the Defence Regulations, 1939, Kovetz Hatakanot 208 on October 12, 1951, Para. 5.

All dealers are likewise required to record transport accessories, mentioned in Para. 5, in their possession, in accordance with Article 12 of this Order and to submit a detailed report to the Controller of Road Transport by the fifth of each month.

Michael BAR
Controller of Road Transport.

OMISSION

We regret that the letter "Peh" was inadvertently omitted from table 2 in Order No. 2, 1951, on view on the hoardings.

Every woman, as stated in the above Order, whose surname begins with "Peh," must report on Wednesday or Thursday, December 19-20, to the nearest recruiting station.

Recruiting Section,
Manpower Division,
Ministry of Defence.

REFRIGERATOR EXCHANGE
12 cu. ft. English Refrigerator, two doors, tropical insulation, almost new, first-class condition, — offered in exchange for new 7-8 cu. ft. refrigerator.
Write No.13771, P.O.B.81, Jerusalem.

U.S. tourist wishes to sell 1951 Model
HILLMAN MINX
to U.S. Tourist.
Apply: No. 105, Barth Sweetshop, 15 Rehov Frishman, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE
FACTORY FOR MANUFACTURE of WOOD
working to capacity in own rooms (about 200 sq. m.), in industrial quarter of Jerusalem.
Modern equipment, eight modern, foreign machines with built-in motors and auxiliary motors.
Dr. A. KRAEMER
2 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem — Tel. 3351.

1) New Boiler W/Oilomatic 400 ltr. U.S.A. make
2) Hutchinsons' Technical and Scientific Encyclopaedia
3) Lunge & Keanes Technical Methods of Chemical Analysis
4) Ullman Enzyklopaedie der Technischen Chemie
Second Edition
Apply:
JACOBS, 5 Rehov Arnon
Tel. 86223, Tel Aviv.

Expert with experience
and capital seeks partnership with
SODAWATER OR JUICE FACTORY
in Tel Aviv or Haifa (or surroundings)
Write to: P.O.B. 1319, Tel Aviv

ESTABLISHED
FORWARDING AND TRANSPORT BUSINESS
sound and reputed enterprise with own offices and organisation in HAIFA and TEL AVIV
FOR SALE
Please write: No. 1433/51, P. O. Box 3014, Tel Aviv.

Highly Qualified Experienced
PUBLICITY OFFICER
SOUGHT for National Institution.
English mother tongue and knowledge of Hebrew essential.
Offers, with detailed curriculum vitae, to: No. 777, P.O.B. 81, JERUSALEM.

CLEARING & TRANSPORT FIRM SEEKS
1) MANAGER
to take charge of the Haifa Branch. Partnership may be considered. Only gentlemen with long experience in the above lines of business, and with thorough knowledge of Hebrew, German and English need apply.
2) SECRETARY
with excellent knowledge of Hebrew and German, Bookkeeping and general office routine.
Please write: No. 140/51, P.O.B. 3014, Tel Aviv.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION
seeks representative, preferably with previous experience for propaganda and fund-raising tour in European countries.
Knowledge of German and French essential, English desirable.
Applications, with curriculum vitae, to: No. 423, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

WANTED Civil Engineer
MOBILE, TO SUPERVISE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORKS OUTSIDE TEL AVIV.
Apply: "SUPERVISOR," P.O.B. 380, TEL AVIV.

REQUIRED
Electrical, Electronic and Communication Engineers. Radio and Telephone Technicians. Die Setters. Technical Draughtsmen and Electric Welders.
Applicants to submit Curriculum Vitae to
ARMY POST OFFICE BOX 158.

WITHIN 45 DAYS
you will receive a modern American
REFRIGERATOR
Fully guaranteed —
Factory rebuilt and warranted on payment of
$259.-
TO
D. KESTENBAUM
330 7th AVENUE, NEW YORK
(inclusive luxury tax and duties, plus $1.25 — local charge).
Orders at this low price will be accepted until December 2, 1951 only. Write now to your friends in the U.S.
TOURISTS
Pay here and get immediate delivery

INSPECT OUR REFRIGERATORS AT OUR AGENCIES:
Jerusalem: Leo Goldberg Ltd., St. Julian's Way, Phone 2060
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Hadera: M. Zagagi, Rehov Hagalil.
Tiberias: Mizrahi Bros., Rehov Hagalil.

The Hebrew National
OPERA
FIRST-RATE PERFORMERS
HAIFA: Arcade
TONIGHT, Nov. 1, at 9
TEL AVIV: Habima
Tuesday, Nov. 6, 8.30 p.m.
JERUSALEM: Beit Ha'am
Thursday, Nov. 8, 8.30 p.m.
BEER SHEVA: Municipal Building
Tuesday, Nov. 13 8.30 p.m.
'Fledermaus'
(BAT)
Operetta in 3 acts by Johann Strauss
Conductor:
EDIE DE PHILIPPE
D. Halpern, J. Blal, A. Mandell, J. Portal, O. Rosh, S. Cohen, S. Halfon, Peter Tudor, A. Grunewald, M. Berlin, S. Gilboa.
CONDUCTOR: S. HALFON
Tickets: Tel Aviv: "Ahuzat Bayit," 9 Shenkin St., and at the Habimah St., Info, Beit Ofim.
Haifa: — Ginsburg.

1 Persian Fur Coat - Grey
1 Persian Fur Coat - Black
FOR SALE
exclusively private transaction. Apply: No. 600, P.O.B. 694, JERUSALEM

MERCHANT
with room and telephone seeks representation or any other solid offer.
Write: No. 750, Gershon Ben Advertising, 51 Allenby St., TEL AVIV.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 5.13 p.m. today and ends at 6.13 p.m tomorrow.

Techuras Synagogue: Tonight: 5.45 p.m.; tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 1.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. Arvit, 6.30 p.m.

Beauf Ve'Ezras (Gan Rahavia): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Jerusalem Baptists Congregation: Opp. Gan Rahavia. Bible study, 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 5 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (50 Dizengoff Road). Tonight, 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: Minha, 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 a.m. & 9.15 a.m.; Minha, 1.15 & 5.00 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (14 Balfour St.): Tonight: Minha, 5.40 Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m., Minha, 5.40 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel: (Perushot House): Tonight: Minha, 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m. Arvit, 7 p.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital (Chapel) (next to Hadassah Af. H.C. 8.45 a.m. Evening Service 6.30 p.m. Preacher: Canon H.R.A. Jones, P.O. Box 191.

St. Andrew's (Scots Memorial) Church: M.P. 10 a.m. Rev. A. Scott Morrison M.A.

Ebn Christian Mission (Prophets St. near Rav Kook St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A. 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. Le Huil.

Combined Evangelical Service (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 8 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French; 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian; St. Pierre de Rim (Rattisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese; 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel; 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: German, 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Rim, 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Silver Hollow): Morning Worship, 11 a.m.: Midweek Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister: M. G. Grisbrook.

Bible Evangelistic Mission: Assemblies of God, Mamillah Road, corner King George: Sunday: 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m., Wednesday and Friday, 7.30 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m.; (Rev. J. Whitfield Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship: Vesper Service 6.00 p.m. All welcome.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) (in former German Colony, off 19 Bilu St.): H.C. 7.30 a.m., M.P. 10 a.m. followed by H.C. 8.8, 7 p.m. Rev. H.G. Allison, P.O. Box 2772.

St. Peter's Church (Presbyterian), Street 4: E.S. 7 p.m. Rev. A. Scott Morrison.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd. near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal). H.C. 7.30 a.m., Matins 11 a.m.; Evensong 6.30 p.m. Rev. H. T. Wisdom, Chaplain (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (21 Hospital St., P.O.B. 1268) Rev. Peter Faye Hansen: Scandinavian Service Sunday: 7 p.m. Bible Reading: Tuesday, 8 p.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S. 11 a.m.; E.S. 5 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study, 8 p.m. D. L. Baker, P.O.B. 92.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday: 5 p.m.: Sunday: M.S., 11 a.m. Rev. W. R. Miller.

HAIFA'S LEADING PHOTO HOUSE
offers you a large variety of cameras and accessories. Finest finish of your photowork. Special section for copying of documents, well and quickly done and treated confidentially. Purchase, sale and exchange of cameras.

Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	43	11	20	22
Nathanya	51	10	26	26
Tel Aviv Port	60	17	23	24
Lydda	58	14	26	27
Jerusalem	59	12	20	22
Beersheba	52	11	24	27

Forecast: Partly cloudy with possible slight showers in the morning, becoming fair.
Outlook for Saturday: Partly cloudy.

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

* * *

534 immigrants from Rumania arrived in the s.s. Transilvania yesterday. Sixty families were sent directly to the ma'abara at Kiryat Shmoneh.

* * *

Muhammad el Alami, an elderly Old City merchant, crossed the lines at Mandelbaum Gate yesterday for medical treatment at the Hadassah clinic.

* * *

Three youths were arrested in Jaffa and Tel Aviv, for attacking policemen who tried to prevent them from forcing their way into cinemas without tickets, and for disturbing cinema queues. A youth was detained for attacking a policeman who had tried to arrest him in the Carmel Market, in Tel Aviv.

* * *

For adding "Sr." before his name in his Israel passport, and for changing the date of his arrival in the country from 1925 to 1948, Jean Levy, 53, of Tel Aviv, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday.

* * *

Dozens of men and women draft-dodgers were detained by the military police yesterday in a large-scale operation in Tel Aviv. Nikha Harahl, 18, was fined IL.6 with the alternative of one week's imprisonment by the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court yesterday for failing to register for military service. She pleaded guilty to the charge, stating that she had married and had feared that the authorities would not believe her when she went to register.

* * *

A packet containing several hundred pounds, found in Ramat Gan by Mr. Y. Lewenthal yesterday was handed over by him to the police.

* * *

Rahamim Yerushalmi, a Tel Aviv taxi driver, was detained yesterday for charging 500 pruta for a 700-metre trip. He was released on bail.

Ration News

JERUSALEM DISTRICT: White flour or Borgel October ration: 500 grams white flour or 750 grams borgel, punched coupon 258. Eggs: 6. Zayin 34. Tomatoes: 250 grams. Yud 5, zones, 5,6.

Personal Notices

Lonnie (nee Kahn) and Chaim Karlinski
ARE HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE THE
BIRTH
of their second
SON
Oct. 29, 1951 Assutah Hospital, Tel Aviv.

IRENE SAK
will be At Home at 6 Rehov Ben Yehuda, entrance near Aviv Taxi, Jerusalem, from 11 a.m. till 1 p.m. on Saturday, November 10, 1951, on the occasion of the
BAR MITZVAH of her son MICHAEL
Service at the Yeshurun Synagogue.
This is the only intimation.

JULIAN and CILLI HAAS
take pleasure in inviting relatives and friends to be present at the BAR MITZVAH of their son AMI which will take place on Shabbat November 10, 1951.
"לילי"
Service: Beth Am, Kfar Shmaryahu at 8 a.m.
At Home: 11 a.m.—2 p.m., Nof Yam.

Marta Goldmann — **Eugene Bushansky**
now Freund
Married
37 Rehov Ibn Gabirol, Tel Aviv. Oct. 28, 1951.

ARIEH SHERMAN — **RUTH SHERMAN**
nee BARTFELD
Married
OCTOBER 30, 1951 HAIFA-TEL AVIV

ELLA GLATT
passed away peacefully in Johannesburg on October 31, 1951, at the age of 58. Deeply mourned by her grandchildren and great-grandchildren.
Haifa Louis Ilan Shapiro, 19 Stella Maris, Haifa. Sybil Sadowsky and sons, Kfar Menachem.

Claims on Germany Explained by Agency

Efforts to obtain reparations payments from Germany in no way involve any kind of pardon, nor do they imply any change of feeling regarding the moral guilt of the German people, a Jewish Agency spokesman declared yesterday at a press conference in Jerusalem.

The Jewish people had pressed their claims against Germany in four ways: claims of survivors of Nazi persecution for individual compensation, return of private property, return of or compensation for public and heirless property, and compensation to cover the cost to Israel of rehabilitating victims of Nazism who emigrated here.

The first three claim systems have been operating for several years, the spokesman noted, while the fourth point — payment to Israel — was the subject of last week's conference in New York of 25 organizations. This demand is strictly a business matter and seeks reimbursement for debts incurred by this country, the spokesman said.

Issue of Guilt

He stated that no organization had argued against accepting funds from Germany, and it was taken for granted that the payment would have nothing to do with the issue of the Germans' moral guilt.

The chief question at the meeting was whether to negotiate directly or otherwise. No decision was reached, the spokesman said, adding that two committees had been formed — one to decide upon a course of action, the other to implement the decision.

The spokesman denied that Dr. Nahum Goldmann, co-Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, had conferred with Dr. Konrad Adenauer of the Bonn Government. It was also stated that no Jewish Agency representative had discussed the question with any German Government official.

Facilities for Tourists Impress Travel Group

HAIFA, Thursday. — "To say that we were amazed by Israel's development would be using a mild expression," Mr. Al Simmons, president of the American Society of Travel Agents, said at a reception at the Town Hall here tonight. Mr. Simmons is heading a group of 27 travel agents now visiting Israel.

The visitors had been impressed by the tourist facilities in the country and would spread word of what they had seen in the U.S. and Canada. "There is still room for improvement," he said, "so there is in New York."

The Mayor, Mr. Aba Hushi, welcomed the guests by "selling" Haifa to them as the most beautiful town in Israel, and, he hoped the guests would agree, "even the most beautiful on the Mediterranean."

Today the group visited western Galilee and are to tour the Nazareth area tomorrow. They will be guests of honour at a gala dinner-dance at the Sharon Hotel tomorrow night, given by the Israel Tourist and Travel Association and arranged by the Tourist Committee of the B'nai Brith in Israel.

Citrus Loading Round the Clock

HAIFA, Thursday. — Citrus fruit loading in Haifa port will be carried out round the clock at two berths which will be at the disposal of the fruit-carrying ships throughout the export season. It was agreed between the Citrus Marketing Board and the Haifa Port management yesterday.

Up to two and a half sheds will be vacated for storing the fruit between arrival in the port and loading.

The season's first shipment will be 25,000 cases of grapefruit due to leave on November 18. Oranges will be shipped beginning on November 23, it is learned.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Negotiations for shipment of citrus to the Soviet Union are taking place this year, as they have regularly during the past 20 years, but no positive results are expected, a member of the Citrus Marketing Board told *The Post* today. Russia has till now made no purchases.

Joseph Calls For Consumer Councils

The need for regional consumers' councils to ease the distribution difficulties under austerity was stressed yesterday by Dr. Dov Joseph at a meeting in Jerusalem with representatives of women's organizations from all parts of the country.

Proposing that the councils should consist primarily of housewives, the Minister of Commerce and Industry revealed some of the details of the programme first outlined by him in his radio talk to the nation last week. A country-wide network would comprise 480 sectors. To each 20-member council, the Ministry would assign an observer.

The objective of the proposed councils, Dr. Joseph said, was to improve distribution and to reduce or eliminate entirely the present queues. Not the least of their goals, he repeatedly emphasized, was to achieve the closest possible cooperation of the Government and the public in distribution.

OFFICIAL FOILS THEFT ATTEMPT

JAFFA, Thursday. — A kidnap and theft attempt failed here last night when the intended victim, a pay clerk in the Ministry of Defence, managed to jump out of the moving vehicle. The thieves apparently planned to take him to his office and force him to turn over the cash there.

The intended victim, Mr. Meshulam Shneiderman, who lives in Shderot Yerushalayim in Jaffa, told police today that a man of about 35 came to his home at 8.30 last night and asked him to come to an urgent meeting at Citrus House, where Mr. Shneiderman's office is located.

The two entered the stranger's car and drove off. When they reached Luna Park the driver stopped and a man wearing the uniform of an Army seren got into the back of the car. Mr. Shneiderman began to suspect his "companions" and made a move to open the door, but the "seren" struck him on the back of the head. He managed to jump out of the car, however, and his captors made off. Mr. Shneiderman was given first aid at the Magen David Adom. Police are investigating.

Immigrant Sues For Return of Gold Coins

A civil claim against the Haifa Director of Customs demanding the return of 93 gold coins was filed in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday.

The plaintiff, Mr. Victor Ganiz of Greece, stated that on his arrival in Israel in 1950 he had declared 113 gold English coins. The valuables were kept by customs pending investigation, the statement claims.

Twenty of the coins were later returned to their owner, with an offer of IL.5,500 per coin for the rest. Mr. Ganiz rejected the offer claiming that the market price was IL.20 each.

M. WALLIN, Impresario
1 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel. 66955, Tel Aviv.
Famous Star, Guest singer from London - Paris Radio
RICHARD INGER
accompanied by
JAZZ-BAND of 10 MEN
conducted by
SAM SAMELY
Tuesday, November 6, Hama Hall, Ramat Gan
Wednesday, November 7, Ohel Shem Hall, Tel Aviv
Thursday, November 8, Orah Hall, Haifa
Thursday, November 15, Edison Hall, Jerusalem
See posters for details.

No New Grants For Study Abroad

No foreign currency allotments for study abroad will be granted before April 1952, as funds for this purpose during the current fiscal year have been exhausted, the Ministry of Education and Culture announced yesterday. Between April and September, some 250 students were given allotments.

Of 893 Israel students abroad who were polled by the Consular services in July, 710 were receiving currency allowances from the Treasury, it was stated. Such persons will continue receiving their grants to the end of their studies.

The total number of students abroad, it was reported, is about 1,500. Of the 893 polled, 316 were studying medicine, 193 were in engineering and technical fields, 163 in humanities and social sciences, 85 exact sciences, 39 agriculture, 27 music, 27 painting, sculpture or theatrical arts, 25 education, 23 aeronautical engineering and aviation, 16 pharmacy, 15 veterinary medicine, 9 dentistry, 14 textiles, 4 shipbuilding and 68 miscellaneous.

Some 441 of them were in the U.S., 212 in Switzerland, 98 in England, 79 in France, 56 in Italy, 11 in Canada, 18 in Austria, 10 in Australia, 9 in Belgium, 2 in Holland and one each in Uruguay, Norway and Sweden.

Thirty doctors, 42 (of 72) students of humanities and social sciences, and 42 engineers and technicians will complete their studies in 1952.

According to the report, there were a total of 4,500 Israel students (2,000 at the Hebrew University, 1,000 at the Haifa Technion, and 1,500 abroad), or approximately one student per 233 population. The U.S. has approximately one student per 65 population, Canada one per hundred.

The Ministry stated that despite announcements that permission to study abroad would be granted primarily to a very limited number of students of vital subjects, the number of applications for exit permits for study in all fields has been increasing.

Kupat Holim Needs More Funds

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Histadrut Sick Fund, by extending its services to the masses of immigrants, has stretched its financial resources to the danger point, Mr. Eliezer Peri, Director-General of the Sick Fund, told a plenary session of the Histadrut Executive today. He urged that steps be taken to increase the Fund's income and to obtain more Government aid.

The Fund had a budget of IL.11.4m. this year, and expects to increase it to IL.14m. next year, the Executive was told. In the past three years Kupat Holim has added 477,000 more persons to its rolls, that is to about two-thirds of the new immigrants, at an average expense of IL.15 per person. The Sick Fund now cares for 60 per cent of the country's population.

It was suggested that every physician should be compelled by law to work for a year in remote settlements, since of the 3,000 doctors in this country, only 280 are practising outside the three main cities.

Dr. H. Sheba, Director-General of the Ministry of Health, told the Executive that the country's medical service is suffering from overlapping. The health budget estimates he had submitted, had been cut in half, Dr. Sheba said, maintaining that a review of the situation by the Cabinet is essential. Dr. Yosef Burg, the Minister of Health, was present during part of the debate.

The Executive also completed today its debate on anti-black market action. Mapam suggested a list of resolutions which differed on some points from that of the majority, and it was passed to the Central Committee in the hope of finding a compromise formula. During the debate Mr. I. Meron, Mapai, accused Mapam of "political black marketeering" in establishing separate anti-black market committees. Mr. Y. Hasan, Mapam, while admitting that the Mapam-sponsored committees had a political flavour, put the blame on the inactivity of the Histadrut in that respect.

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat. Nov. 3
ORION Tel. 4020
ABANDONED
Gale Storm — Jeff Chandler
ARMON Tel. 4048
Israel Premiere
HALLS OF MONTEZUMA
Technicolor
Richard Widmark — Walter Palance
EN DOR Tel. 3421
MY BLUE HEAVEN
Technicolor
Betty Grable — Dan Dailey
MORIAH Tel. 4379
THE UNFAITHFUL
Ann Sheridan — Lew Ayres
URIAH Tel. 4017
air conditioned
Israel Premiere
THE LUCK OF THE IRISH
Tyrone Power — Anne Baxter
AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
Second Week
SUMMER STOCK
Technicolor
Gene Kelly — Judy Garland
May Cinema - Tel. 2856
ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT
Based on the novel by Erich Maria Remarque

BLACK ROSE
TYRONE POWER — ORSON WELLES
CECILE AUBRY
Next week at the "ORION," Jerusalem.
A 20TH CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

Eshkol Promises Fair Farm Prices

KFAR SABA, Thursday. — Fair prices for produce and protection against theft and damage were promised yesterday by Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Agriculture, at a meeting of 150 settlers from the Central Sharon Plain. The meeting was called by the Ministry.

The settlers asked for higher prices, equipment and materials and security measures for their property.

As alternative to higher prices, the farmers proposed the creation of two parallel markets, with three-fourths of production to go to the "controlled" market at low prices, and the rest be sold on the "free market." This would end the black market, they thought.

Mr. Eshkol dismissed the proposal as impractical, and called for increased production.

Estate Ordered To Pay Widow

The Supreme Court on Tuesday rejected the appeal of the estate of the late Meir Miller against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court which ordered the estate to pay Mrs. Rivkah Miller, widow of the deceased, a monthly allowance of IL.50.

Mr. Miller had left a will assigning to his wife the property agreed upon in the marriage contract, as well as IL.100, but had made no provisions for supporting her out of his estate.

It was argued for the estate that Jewish law did not apply, because both the deceased and his wife were of British nationality. In case it did apply it was pleaded that the District Court in ordering the maintenance payment of IL.50 had misinterpreted Jewish law.

Justice Olshan, in an interesting opinion in the field of private international law, first established that English law was not applicable, since that would violate the intention of the legislator who had formulated local law on personal status.

Justice Assaf then ruled that in Jewish law it had long been the custom to provide for the deceased's wife out of his estate; the widow was not restricted to the provisions of the marriage contract.

The Court was composed of Justices Dunkelblum, Olshan and Assaf. Mr. A. Hoffman represented Mrs. Miller and Mr. M. Ciapi appeared for the estate.

CYCLIST KILLED BY CAR

HAIFA, Thursday. — Fourteen-year old Aliza Engel of Kiryat Frostig, who was struck by a hit-and-run driver while cycling along the Haifa-Kfar Ata Road Tuesday evening, died last night at Government Hospital.

PORT FOREMAN KILLED

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A foreman at the Tel Aviv Port, Mr. Baruch Almosnino, 45, was fatally injured on his way to work this morning when hit by a truck of the Ministry of Defence.

Move to Break U.S. Dock Strike

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The attempt to mediate in the 18-day-old "wildcat" dock strike failed today and the authorities took steps to force "rebel" A. F. L. longshoremen back to work.

A conference between Mr. Joseph Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, and Mr. John Sampson, leader of the 30,000 striking stevedores, did not lead to any compromise.

An hour after the parley ended, however, a French liner docked and not one "rebel" picket was in sight as "loyal" union stevedores began to unload.

City policemen guarded Mr. Ryan's followers in their work.

The strikers, who want to have Mr. Ryan's negotiated contract with the shippers reopened, had warned that they would resist any efforts to break the strike. The ship docked ahead of schedule, however, and caught them off their guard.

THREE TO ATTEND PEACE CONGRESS

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Austrian visas were granted this afternoon to two Communist delegates and one of Mapam, to the World Peace Movement Congress meeting in Vienna. Mr. Tewfik Toubi, K. M., and Mr. Mayos, Communists, left yesterday for Switzerland, and Mr. I. Bar Yehuda, Mapam, was due to leave tonight. Mr. Meir Ya'ari, Mapam, who has been abroad for some time, will also attend the meeting.

LOCAL COMMUNISTS FOR MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD

"Solidarity with the fight of the Egyptian masses against their oppressors" will be the slogan of demonstrations called by the Israel Communist Party for tomorrow afternoon in support of the Moslem Brotherhood-led struggle to evict the British from Suez positions.

ISRAEL BALLET THEATRE
GUEST PERFORMANCE
Choreography by
TALLEY BEATTY
GERTRUD KRAUS
with the Prima Ballerina from the Monte Carlo and St. James' Ballet
BERIL MORINA
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Sunday, Nov. 4 at 9 p.m.
HADERA: HOP Hall, Nov. 8, at 9 p.m.
Tickets:
Haifa: "Yuval," 28 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 2775.

HALLS OF MONTEZUMA
The everlasting story of the everlasting glory of the U.S. Marines
A CentFox Picture starting Saturday, Nov. 3, at the Armon Theatre, Haifa.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Weekdays: 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.
ALLENBY 9th week
JULIEN DUVIVIER'S
AU ROYAUME DES CIEUX
(The Kingdom of Heaven).
Mats. at 3.30 p.m.: *KIDNAPPED.*
EDEN Winter Hall 3rd week
following the success of Hamlet, we are proud to present
MACBETH
by William Shakespeare, starring Orson Welles.
ESTHER Air Conditioned 2nd week
CECIL B. De MILLE'S masterpiece
SAMSON and DELILAH
with HEDY LAMARR, VICTOR MATURE
Colour by Technicolor
Saturday at 7, 9.15 p.m.
Daily 5 performances at 11 a.m., 2, 3.15, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
MIGDALOR 8th week
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
OUR VERY OWN
MOGRABI
JUNE HAVER — GLORIA DE HAVEN, HARRY JAMES
I'LL GET BY
OPHIR 4th Week
ROBERT DONAT, ROSALIND RUSSELL
in A. Cronin's
THE CITADEL
M.G.M. picture.
ORION
GINGER ROGERS — RONALD REAGAN — DORIS DAY in
Warner Bros'
STORM WARNING
5 perfs. daily at 11, 3, 6, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
No complimentary tickets.
Today at 3.30 p.m.: *THE FLAME AND THE ARROW*
SHDEROTH 2nd Week
PHYLLIS CALVERT
Stewart GRANGER in the excellent picture
MADONNA of the SEVEN MOONS
TAMAR Second Week
THE EARTH CRIES OUT
(Il grido della terra)
WHEN THIS COUNTRY WAS STILL IN FLAMES
Evening: 7—9 p.m.
NON-STOP DAILY 9.15 a.m.—9.30 p.m.
Today only "Overlanders" from 3.45 a.m. (Last Show at 2.30 p.m.)
No Reductions - No Invitations

Eshed Opens, But Histadrut Firm

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Eshed, the united bus cooperative, started operation today. It supersedes the former Egged, Shahar and Drom Tehuda cooperatives, which share between them most of the interurban lines, as well as the Haifa town service.

The only difference from the point of view of the travelling public was that new tickets were issued on all lines. Changes in itinerary were discussed by the traffic committee of the new company tonight.

The Histadrut Executive today approved, without discussion, the course of action taken by the Central Committee on the Eshed issue. The committee announced yesterday that the opening of the cooperative was contrary to Histadrut directives, and warned the new company that the Histadrut would not support it unless Eshed set up a small managing board on which the Histadrut would have 25 per cent representation, and also to some other requirements which would provide more public control over the cooperative.

An Eshed delegation asked to be allowed to appear before the Histadrut Executive today, but was refused entrance. Histadrut circles said today that it would not go back on its decision, and that Eshed must accept its supervision.

(See Leader, — Page 4)

Briton Cashiered For Palestine Arms Charge

CHILDWELL, ENGLAND, Thursday (AP). — Major Ralph Newman, brought before a military court last week on a charge of selling arms to an unnamed Jewish organization in Palestine five years ago, was sentenced to be cashiered from the British Army today.

As reported earlier, the prosecution had alleged that Major Newman had received £16,000 as his share for selling the arms and ammunition, stolen from a British depot in Palestine.

Genuine Lees
"Signon"
at Robert Hardt, Haifa

Cables in Brief

CREDENTIALS. — Britain's new Ambassador to Russia, Sir Alvary Gascoigne, will present his credentials to President Klimenti Voshilk today.

WAR. — The end of Persia's state of war with Germany and Japan was formally announced in the Majlis yesterday by Bigar Kazemi, Foreign Minister and Acting Prime Minister.

PLOT. — Premier Phibul Songgram told the Thailand parliament yesterday that police had discovered a Communist plot for "intensified activity" throughout the country.

ARMS. — Italian police announced yesterday that a fieldgun, a mortar and 13 machineguns were among illegal arms dumps seized in countrywide searches in September.

Histadrut Workers Ask Wage Increase

Employees of the Histadrut and affiliated organizations throughout the country asked the Union Executive yesterday for wage increases.

Following a meeting on Wednesday night in Jerusalem the workers' representatives decided to request that the basic wage be raised from IL.20 to IL.30 plus higher family allowances. It was pointed out at the meeting that the low Union wages was the chief cause for the large turnover of personnel.

REMEMBER
Esso
QUALITY PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
ESSO OIL CO., INC.

LAST CONCERT
TITO SCHIPA
ELENA DANESE MARCELLI
TODAY, Nov. 2 Amphitheatre HAIFA
SATURDAY, Nov. 3 Bat Am Cinema KIRYAT HAYIM
TICKETS
13 Rehov Shapira, YUVAL, 28 Rehov Herzl
At the Box Office DAILY AT 5 p.m.
REDUCED PRICES

"PARNASSUS" PROUDLY PRESENTS
PARIS 1951
THE HITPARADE OF INTERNATIONAL STARS
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES AT REDUCED PRICES:
HADERA: Hof Hall, tonight at 8.30.
TEL AVIV: Rama, Ramat Gan Tomorrow Night, Nov. 3, at 9
See posters for sale of tickets

Jerusalem Cinemas
Starting Saturday, Nov. 3
★ ARNON CINEMA ★
An exciting and adventurous drama in the world's richest diamond mines.
ROPE OF SAND
with
Burt Lancaster, Corinne Calvert, Paul Henreid, Claude Rains, Peter Lorre
Today:
THE SWORDSMAN
★ EDEN Tel. 3829 ★
M.G.M.'s fast moving, exciting and romantic melodrama, the greatest picture of its kind ever made:
Clark Gable, Barbara Stanwyck in
TO PLEASE A LADY
2 performances daily. Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Today at 3 p.m.:
CAUSE FOR ALARM
★ EDISON Tel. 4036 ★
Sat. at 7 & 9 p.m.
Weekdays at 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.
Paran Film proudly presents
The realistic drama with strong appealing human interest:
SEVEN DAYS TO NOON
A challenge to the atomic age that has shocked the world! It has held in suspense the city of Tel Aviv during 8 weeks at the Tamar
Today at 3 p.m.:
JUNGLE BOOK
in Technicolor with Sabu
★ ORION Tel. 3914 ★
All the magnitude and adventure of Thomas B. Costain's
THE BLACK ROSE
Starring:
Tyrone Power, Orson Welles, Cecile Aubry
in Technicolor.
3 Performances daily: at 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m. Sat. at 7 & 9 p.m.
Today at 3.30 p.m.:
SAN ANTONIO
★ SEMADAR ★
On Saturday at 7 & 9 p.m.
Jane Powell, Xavier Cugat and others in M.G.M.'s hilarious musical
LUXURY LINER
in Technicolor.
From Sunday, at 7 & 9 p.m.
Two pictures for one ticket
At 7 p.m.: LUXURY LINER
At 9 p.m.: IDEAL HUSBAND
(Technicolor)
with Paulette Goddard
★ STUDIO Tel. 4033 ★
Sat. at 6.45 & 9 p.m.
Weekdays at 3.30, 6.45 & 9 p.m.
Frank Sinatra, Gene Kelly, Katherine Grayson
in a Musical Extravaganza of immense beauty:
ANCHORS AWEIGH
(in glorious technicolor)
Today at 3 p.m.:
THE WIZARD OF OZ
in Technicolor
★ Y.M.C.A. Jerusalem ★
Specially for You
Friday at 3.45 p.m.
Saturday at 6.45 p.m. only
M.G.M.'s Technicolor Musical
BARCLAYS OF BROADWAY
Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers
Tickets at the box office
★ ZION HALL ★
Ginger Rogers, Dennis Morgan
in a fascinating and exciting love drama
PERFECT STRANGERS
Sat. 7-9. Weekdays: 6.30-7-9
Friday at 2.30 p.m.:
THE 13th LETTER
★ TEL OR Tel. 3333 ★
Yvonne de Carlo — Todd Martin — Rita Hayworth — Peter Lorre
in a musical adaptation of the highly dramatic French novel of the notorious "Pepe Le Moko"
CASBAH
"The Forbidden Quarter of Algiers"
Today at 3.30 p.m.: Song of the South

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Founded as The Palestine Post by GERSHON AGRON

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Friday, November 2, 1951
Heshvan 3, 5712, Sefer 3, 1371

WHATEVER the final outcome of the conflict between the Histadrut and "Eshed"—the new combine of the three large transport cooperatives Egged, Shahar and Drom Yehuda—the issue is of much broader interest and significance. It raises the important question whether so vital a part of the country's system of communications as inter-urban road traffic should be left in the hands of private organizations.

TRANSPORT MONOPOLY

Not long ago, this question was widely discussed in connection with certain financial transactions by the transport cooperatives, especially their disposal of profits and reserves and even bank credits. These discussions led to the Histadrut's making certain proposals for public control which appear to have been flaunted by the coops. But the chapter is by no means closed. On the contrary, in its latest aspect, emphasis has shifted from criticism of reprehensible business methods to the more general problem of monopolistic tendencies. The view that monopolies are not only socially intolerable but also constitute "a jamming of the economic process" may be debatable theoretically, at least as far as private business is concerned, though it cannot be denied that the monopoly of a railroad or postal service is more efficient and less expensive under public administration. Whatever economic theory may say about the advantages and disadvantages of monopolies, one thing is certain: in the sphere of public services there must be public control.

In the case of "Eshed," much could be said for nationalization of the whole transport system, especially when there is little prospect in the near future for a sufficiently expanded railroad service. But even if it is argued that the State should not be burdened with tasks which others can perform equally well, it is imperative that a private monopoly submit to public supervision. It is by no means sufficient, therefore, that the Histadrut be represented on the board of management, as long as the Government — in this case the Ministry of Communications — is not also represented on the executive of the new company. The public interest involved is so great that there should be no difference of opinion on this point. Incidentally, this representation would have to see to it that detailed reports of the company's activities and finances are published at regular intervals. Failing "Eshed's" agreement to such arrangements, others ought to be made, including the grant of concessions to competing concerns and the creation of a truly representative "Transport Authority" to safeguard the public interest.

Monopolies are, by their nature, a privilege. It is a matter for regret that for some time a tendency to abuse this privilege has been noticeable among the transport cooperatives. This is all the more regrettable when one remembers the splendid record of their drivers, a record that extends from the pioneering years through the many "disturbances" to the War of Liberation. The moral crisis in the kibbutzim, a result of political dissension, has its equally deplorable parallel in an attitude which forgets that a transport concern is, in the first place, a servant of the public. Once the profit motive becomes predominant among members of a cooperative, it betrays not only its own best interests, but a great tradition as well.

Bust of Balfour Given to Weizmann

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Jo Davidson, the American sculptor, will present a bust of Lord Balfour to President Weizmann in Rehovot tomorrow, the 34th anniversary of the issue of the Balfour Declaration.

The British Minister, Sir Knox Helm, will unveil the bust, which was made at the Versailles Peace Conference. It was one of a group executed by the sculptor, which included Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson.

Mr. Davidson will remain in Israel for a few weeks to do a series of sculpture portraits of Israel's leaders.

EGYPT'S TINY GARRISONS CUT OFF

Britain's Firm Hold on Sudan

By FLORA LEWIS

KHARTOUM.—BRITAIN'S stand against handing over the Sudan to Egypt without carefully and clearly registered Sudanese assent is, for once, almost as easy to execute as to proclaim.

Under present circumstances, there is no way for Egypt to impose her will to sovereignty over the Sudan. So long as Britain refuses to trade the Sudan for bases in the Suez Canal Zone, the Egyptian gambit in this direction will have failed.

British policy here, as now laid down, is to continue the administration as before. Firm measures are being taken to keep order, but there is to be no expulsion of Egyptian representatives.

Sudan Forces

The Sudan Government, under Sir Robert Howe, the Governor-General, is in a strong position. The Sudan Defence Force, numbering about 4,500, is, I am told, unquestionably loyal to the Government. In addition, there is one British brigade in the country and another on the way, originally intended as relief, but which may be used for a time as reinforcement.

Egyptian forces total about 1,000, of whom 600 are in Khartoum, 200 in Port Sudan, on the Red Sea, and 200 in Jebel Aulia, about 30 miles from Khartoum. The Egyptians, according to British officials, have not the aircraft to reinforce them by air. Both sea and rail communications are under British control. Any direct assault seems therefore out of the question.

Egypt could attempt to put economic sanctions on the Sudan, but a careful study of trade between the two countries shows that it would hurt the Egyptians quite as much as the Sudanese, and probably a bit more. Most of the Sudan's exports go through Port Sudan, on the Red Sea, rather than down the Nile to Egypt, and Egypt cannot tamper with this so long as the British Navy keeps the Red Sea open and the Army sits on Suez. Most of the Sudan's current exports to Egypt could be sold without the blinking of an eye to Britain, to Europe and, at much better prices than Egypt pays, to Israel. A good deal of imports from Egypt could be bought without added trouble or expense from Japan.

About the only method left to Egypt to attempt to impose its will would be by fomenting civil disorders and sabotage. Extremists in the pro-Egyptian Ashiqqa Party have told me they were considering the use of such weapons if they could not get support by agreement with the other political parties. They admitted receipt of money from Egypt, which they claimed quite natural since they agreed with the Egyptians.

Small Demonstrations

Thus far there have been only very small demonstrations by students, usually two or three hundred, which have been quickly broken up by the Sudanese police and have caused no damage. British officials fear the outbreak of non-political rioting if looters could be organized to go on the rampage, but the authorities seem in firm control and show much confidence. It would also be possible to cause severe trouble through the calling of a general strike by the trades union federation, whose members number 80,000 and who are led by predominantly anti-British elements. However, the Ashigqa could not pull these workers out without support of Sayed Ali Mirghani Pasha, religious leader of the Khatmia sect, and so far he has kept out of the crisis. There are even indications that he has turned against Egypt in the last fortnight, and it is believed likely that he would oppose a strike or any other large-scale disturbance on Egypt's behalf.

OFNS Copyright

NON-POLITICAL ECLIPSE

SEVERAL advance parties have begun to reconnoitre the Sudan to pick suitable sites from which to observe a spectacular show on the morning of February 25, 1952. At that time, across a line running through El Obeid in the Western Sudan, Khartoum on the Nile and Jebel Bawati in the Red Sea Hills, the sun will be in total eclipse.

Expeditions have been planned from Britain, Egypt, the United States, Canada, France, Italy, Holland and Switzerland.

The Sudan is an almost perfect spot for eclipse-watching and February an excellent month. The air has a high transparency here and the sky is almost permanently cloudless.

The Working Week

RATIONS AND REPARATIONS

By S. ELIAHU

RATIONS made the headlines again this week. The Ministry of Trade and Industry announced November rations and people began to think that this time distribution might really function properly. Dr. Joseph's talks to the nation, press comment notwithstanding, have succeeded in making the public feel that something is being done about tackling the food problem. Meat was the only drastic cut — possibly a meagre 100 grams a month. The first flour product — noodles — turned up on the list. Flour itself was slashed from 1,000 grams to 500.

The Ministry of Agriculture told the nation that by next spring local production will cover local consumption of vegetables, eggs and fodder plus 50 percent of the potatoes. Minister of Labour, Golda Myerson, looked further in the future and told a Jerusalem public meeting that by the next three or four years most of Israel's imports will be paid for by Israel exports.

Police Hauls

The police demonstrated efficiency with a number of hauls involving the black market headed by a big catch of contraband meat and dramatic discovery of $50,000 worth of gold watches. The Anti-Black Market Committee of the Merchants' Association had its own explanation for the black market—the unreal cost-of-living index which, at official rates of profit, leaves only a IL.28 net income for a grocer, only IL.7,600 for a cloth merchant. A 9-point rise of the C.O.L. was announced which might mean an increase of IL.2 in wages and salaries. Prices went up again, including the price of fuel.

Ma'barot Move

Ma'barot were highlighted in the news. Hundreds of new immigrants are leaving more remote settlements in an attempt to get nearer the towns. Mainly they crowd around the outskirts of Tel Aviv. Over 2,000 applications were made in a month for official transfer, in addition to these unauthorized migrations. Only 100 of these have been approved. The Army has started "Operation *Ma'barot*" and undertaken to keep communications functioning in distant *ma'barot* and to get huts and tents in shape before the torrents start. They will also put up 1,300 of the older children in special camps while the Ministry of Social Welfare announced that younger children will be kept in their *ma'barot* where children's homes are being set up and arrangements for the care of 5,000 youngsters are complete.

The other big domestic story was the trial merger of the three bus companies. Biggest surprise of the week was the first sale of Eshed tickets in open defiance of the Histadrut.

Nation-wide airing of the question of German reparations focused attention on the moral issue involved. Everybody talked about pros and cons of helping immigrants with German money and material and negotiating with Hitler's heirs.

Readers' Letters

SCRIP SHOPS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Neither misguided idealism nor personal envy should prevent us from seeing both sides of the problem. The stigma of beggary can be avoided by replying with a gift parcel from Israel containing typical Israel objects of art and culture.

Yours, etc.,
U. VERED

Holon, October 27.

PUBLIC DEBATE

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — On October 26 there appeared in your issue an "Open Letter," signed by several journalists and writers, dealing with "Scrip" shops. The 1111 Club is staging a "Public Debate" in English on November 15 at the Beth Halutzot, 37 Rehov King George, Tel Aviv, on the subject: Should Dollar shops be abolished?

Mr. Gerald Malmed, public relations officer for "Scrip to Israel" will represent Scrip, whilst Mr. Zvi Sas of "La Liberté Israelienne" will argue for the opposition. Perhaps the writers who signed as well as other readers would be interested in attending.

Yours, etc.,
ALFRED BRENNER
The 1111 Club

Tel Aviv, October 27

EMBARGO ON MEDICINE

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Today I took a small package of medicine to the customs authorities at the Jerusalem Post Office to ask permission to send it to an Israeli now in Europe on an extended business trip. This authorization was refused, and I was told that there is a general embargo on medicines.

Now, the Israeli in Europe will have to spend scarce foreign exchange on a doctor who will give him a prescription to take to a pharmacy, where he will again pay in foreign exchange for a substitute medicament.

I should like to ask the competent authorities whether it would not be better, in such cases, to change this regulation.

Yours etc.,
(Dr.) MAX COHEN

Jerusalem, October 23.

ROYAL TOMB

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — My attention was called to an article published in your paper on the 27.VII.51 under the title of "Royal Tomb in Hotel Garden."

May I point out that the monument in question, the so-called "Tomb of the Herod Family", does not lie within the property of the King David Hotel. It is the property of an ecclesiastic authority, which has recently very kindly given its wholehearted consent to the proper care and conservation of this site by the Department of Antiquities.

The latter had undertaken in cooperation with the then existing Department for Development of Jerusalem (Jewish Agency) a partial clearance last year, in the course of which were revealed solid rock foundations of the monumental superstructure once extant there.

The Department of Antiquities plans to continue clearance of the immediate surroundings of this rock-cut tomb, with a view to improving the whole complex and making it one of the outstanding monuments in our capital.

Yours etc.,
S. YEIVIN
Director of Antiquities

Jerusalem, October 28.

NETUREI KARTA

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Referring to a news item in *The Post* on October 18, "Zealot Leader on our Criminal Gov't", while I am no sympathizer of the "Neturei Karta," I believe that they have a right to fair treatment no less than other Jews. Rabbi Blau probably used the expression "Posh'im".

Although in modern Hebrew this word means usually "criminals", in orthodox Yiddish usage it retains the originial Biblical meaning of transgressors against the Divine Will and should therefore be translated as "heretics". A grave expression also, but still in the sphere of difference of opinions and not of liability for slander.

Yours etc.,
"A COMMON JEW."
Name & Address Supplied

Jerusalem, October 29.

SITTING ON THE FENCE

By NATHANIEL GUBBINS

I HAVE admired few men in my life and envied even fewer.

But one who has both my admiration and envy is "Bon Viveur," who writes a regular column about eating in England's inns and is smart enough to earn a living filling his tum with the best food in the country, presumably with expenses paid.

The last time I read "Bon Viveur's" column, his questing nose was smelling out the choicest grub in Surrey.

At a "tiny" inn, drowsing contentedly in the Saxon and Norman England of Compton," he sat down to "hot soup, an unbelievable slice of English cold roast beef, delicious turkey, and abundant ham with plenteous servings of meringue, cream, fruit sundaes, and Stilton cheese."

Dragging himself away from there, he arrived in time for dinner at Ripley, where he devoured a three-course meal with wine, retired early, and awoke to have breakfact "served course by, course, abed."

He then writes: "I lit upon Milford next morning for my elevenses," though how any man who eats so much could light upon anything is hard to understand.

There, at 11 o'clock in the morning, soon after that breakfast served course by course in bed, he filled himself with home-made cakes and coffee.

Brushing the cake crumbs from his mouth, he pressed on till his nose smelled out a better lunch at Farnham.

He writes: "I threaded into Farnham," which is an odd way for a man so full of cakes to arrive anywhere, unless he was also full of ale.

At Farnham, he got his knees under the table without delay and was soon munching his way through soup, liver and fried onions, blackberry and apple charlotte, blue cheese and celery.

He does not seem to remember much about the dinner, except to jot down a sulky little note criticizing the souffle.

Maybe it was "so plenteous" that he was too tired to write another line before he "threaded off" to another county, his nose, like the monstrous nose of Cyrano de Bergerac, marching a quarter of an hour ahead of him, sniffing the air for the next meal.

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STARRY DAWN

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DEFENCE SERVICE ORDINANCE, 1949

Order to report for Registration and Medical Examination and service in the Reserves.

In virtue of the power vested in me in accordance with paras. 4(A), 5(A) and 7(D) of the Defence Service Law, 1949, I hereby order as follows:

Interpretation.

1. In this Order
"Eligible for Service in the Reserves means a woman who has completed her studies here or abroad, at a teachers' seminary, secondary school, trade school or trade finishing course, or who has completed 11 classes at a kibbutz, kvutza or moshav school and is:

(a) Unmarried born between September 7, 1913 and September 20, 1933, inclusive, and has not yet served in the Israel Armed Forces; except that she is the mother of a child, or pregnant or has reported for registration, medical examination and regular service, in accordance with Defence Service Orders published at the time in Reshumot and the Press.

(b) A married woman born between September 7, 1913 and March 16, 1934, inclusive, and has not yet served in the Israel Armed Forces, excepting a mother or pregnant woman.

Reporting for registration and determining health category

2. Every person eligible for service in the Reserves is ordered to report for registration and medical examination, in order to determine her health category, for Regular Service, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon on the date mentioned in Table B, facing the first letter of her surname.

Reporting for service in regular forces

3. Every person eligible for service in the Reserves who reported in accordance with Para 2 and was found fit for defence service is hereby ordered to report for regular service at the place and time appointed in Para. 2.

Title

4. This order will be called "Order for Defence Service." (Call up for Registration, Medical Examination, and Service in the Reserves (No. 3), 1951.

TABLE A

1. Jerusalem	Recruiting Office, Darouti Building, near Barclays Bank.
2. Tel Aviv-Jaffa	Recruiting Office, 7 Rehov Tarshish.
3. Ramat Gan	Recruiting Office, Rehov Arlosoroff, corner Rehov Hahashmona'im.
4. Hadera	Recruiting Office, Kupat Holim Lane, near General Labour Exchange.
5. Haifa	Recruiting Office, 32 Rehov Mukhlin.
6. Afikim	Recruiting Office, Rehov Yehoshua, opp. Solel Boneh.
7. Tiberias	Recruiting Office, Kiryat Shmuel.
8. Rehovot	Recruiting Office, Rehov Batia Mahov.
9. Lydda	Recruiting Office, No. 42 Rehov "Heh," Hanoar Haoved Bldg.
10. Beersheba	Recruiting Office, Main Road.

TABLE B

Aleph—Bet—Gimmel—Dalet: Wed. or Thurs., Nov. 7-8.
Heh—Vav—Zayin—Het—Tet—Yod—Kaf: Wed. or Thurs., Nov. 14-15.
Lammed—Mem: Fri., Nov. 16.
Nun—Samekh—Ayin: Wed. or Thurs., Nov. 21-22.
Peh—Tzadi: Fri., Nov. 23.
Kuf—Resh: Wed. or Thurs., Nov. 28-29.
Shin—Tav: Fri., Nov. 30.

Every woman, as stated above, failing to comply with this Order will be liable, in accordance with Para 16(A) of the Defence Service Ordinance of 1949, to imprisonment up to two years or to a fine up to IL.500, or both.

Every person reporting for registration should bring along two photographs (size 4 x 4 cm.), and Identity Card (or Registration voucher) Maturity Certificate or school or course finishing certificate. Married women must produce their marriage certificate.

'Spd. ARON ZVI,
RECRUITING OFFICER

October 28, 1951.

AMERICAN COMPANIES TOPPING PRODUCTION FIGURES

BRITAIN LOSES ME. OIL LEAD

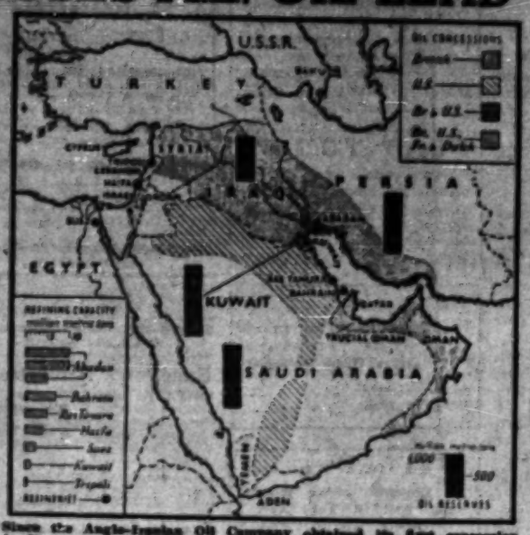
By JON KIMCHE

LONDON.—SOME years after the first world war, a young American published a book called "America Conquers Britain." He was laughed out of court. Last year, another writer suggested that U.S. influence on Middle East oil was overtaking the British. Again, the experts paraded their self-assurance: Look at the growing strength of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, said the "Observer" and the BBC; it will be many years before the Americans overtake British oil production in the Middle East, said Elizabeth Monroe, Middle East authority of the London "Economist."

Last month, however, two revolutionary news items (they received no mention in the daily press) marked the end of an epoch.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company announced discreetly that it would change its name: it would drop "Iranian" and probably call itself the "British Petroleum Company."

At almost the same moment, the Board of Trade announced the figures for British petroleum imports for the first eight months of 1951, and also for the month of August—a significant period in the history of British Middle East oil.



Since the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company obtained its first concession in Persia in 1901, it had built up an industry there now estimated to be worth £500m., bringing £100m. annually to the Persian Government in royalties, taxation and other revenue attributable to the company's operations. A quarter of a million Persian nationals were dependent on it and it supplied seven per cent. of the world's oil consumption.

Imports Cut

For August, imports showed what had happened in Persia. Compared with August, 1950, this was the picture: the value of crude oil imports from Persia fell from £2,300,000 to £93,000; Motor spirit imports dropped from £1,200,000 to nothing; Kerosene imports dropped from £650,000 to £80,000. During the first eight months of 1950, 25 per cent of Britain's oil imports had come from Persia, 20 per cent from Bahrein and Kuweit. During the first eight months of this year, only 15 per cent came from Persia, 31 per cent from Bahrein and Kuweit.

But the picture is even more dramatic: In 1950, the table of ownership of Middle East oil production looked like this:

British-Dutch companies controlled 47 million tons production—53.5 per cent.
American companies controlled 38 million tons production—45 per cent.
A French company controlled 1.5 per cent.

By the end of 1951 the order of importance will be reversed. It will then look something like this:

U.S. Companies	**45 per cent**
Persia	**37.5 per cent**
Britain	**16 per cent**
France	**1.5 per cent**

It may take time for the full effects to make themselves felt, but not long. Britain is no longer responsible for the defence of India, or for the maintenance of strategic communications; Britain no longer has effective control over the Suez Canal; and now the overwhelming need to ensuring security of British-controlled oilfields in the Persian Gulf is no longer operative.

Thus one question is sure to arise, in the course of the coming months, what is Britain's special position in the Middle East? It is now up to the Middle East itself to assess the political and strategic consequences of this change which marks the end of the British domination in the Middle East.

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DEPARTURES

FROM NOV. 4 — NOV. 10

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

	AIRLINE:	DESTINATION:
Sunday Nov. 4	P.A.L. EL AL.	Rome, Madrid, London Paris, London, Shannon, Gander, New York
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Istanbul
	EL AL.	Rome, Vienna
Monday Nov. 5	S.A.S.	Zurich, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York
	L.A.I.	Rome
Tuesday Nov. 6	K.L.M.	Amsterdam, London, New York
	T.W.A.	Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	SABENA	Brussels, London, Paris, New York
	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
Wednesday Nov. 7	T.A.E.	Lydda, Nicosia, Athens
	P.A.I.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	EL AL.	Nicosia, Istanbul
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York
	EL AL.	Zurich, Paris
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Port-Sudan, Khartoum
Thursday Nov. 8	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	EL AL.	Rome, London, Shannon, Gander, New York
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Copenhagen, Vienna, Oslo, Stockholm
Friday Nov. 9	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Munich, Copenhagen, Vienna, Oslo, Stockholm
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
Saturday Nov. 10	—	—

DEPARTURE of PLANES from HAIFA AIRPORT

Monday Nov. 5	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

s.s. ADRIASIA sailing from Haifa on Nov. 6 to Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste.

s.s. KEDMAH sailing from Haifa on Nov. 8 to Genoa, Marseille, Naples, Haifa.

s.s. NEGBAH sailing from Haifa on Nov. 10 to Genoa and Marseille.

(The above is subject to alterations without notice)
Compiled by

PELTOURS
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Advance Guard of Ancient Cochin Community Arrives

By EUGENE KAMENKA

ONE of the most ancient and colourful Jewish communities in the world — the "black" and the "white" Jews of Indian Cochin—have decided to immigrate to Israel. Their actual transference, for which final arrangements are now being made, will prove a small, but unique, chapter in the ingathering of the exiles. They plan to transfer their whole community to Israel to settle in a number of cooperative settlements, continuing their history as a compact unit in the land of their fathers. Intensely religious, the Jews of Cochin see their coming *Aliya* as the fulfilment of the Divine Promise, and stressing that they have "no quarrel with the people or Government of India" are clamouring to pick up their bags and go — immediately.

With the Government or people of India they have indeed no quarrel. One of the most ancient Jewish communities outside Israel, they were given a formal charter by the local Raja in the 5th century, granting them special privileges, a good deal of autonomy, and, according to the head of their community, Joseph Rabban, the dignities befitting a ruler — the right to ride on an elephant, to order streets to be cleared before him, etc. How much earlier than this they came to India is hard to assess, but their own tradition that it was little later than the destruction of the Second Temple seems not improbable. At any rate at the time of the granting of the charter (still preserved on two copper plates at their Pardesis synagogue) in 489 C.E. the "black Jews" of Cochin were a prosperous and respected community. From that time there has been continuous Jewish settlement in Cochin and the coast of Malabar.

Ancient Ties

The "white" Jews of Cochin, stemming, according to tradition, from Baghdad, Aden and Europe, appear to have come later, although by the end of the Middle Ages both communities were well established in Cochin and known among Jewish travellers.

Dr. J. Vainstein, until recently head of the Anglo-Saxon and Far Eastern Section of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department, who has published much of this history, found the Jews of Cochin to be "among the best material for immigration."

Dr. Vainstein found the community traditionally split between the "black" and the "white", but with leaders respected by both. A community living in peace with its neighbours, sharing the language of Malabar—Maliani — with them, but maintaining their own traditions, especially the laws of *kashrut*. The Community includes a number of highly educated men, particularly lawyers, as well as labourers. The impetus to immigration, he reports, is decidedly religious rather than economic.

The Jewish Agency plans resettlement of the Cochin community without the makeshift methods that external pressures have imposed on other immigrations. While final details are still being mapped out, it is clear that the entire community will be brought here with all its possessions, both individual household effects and precious historical relics that testify to its past prestige and wealth.

Orthodox Requirements

The Jews of Cochin are impatient. The entire community has signed a petition asking for immediate transfer to Israel. The President of the "white" community, Mr. S. Khoder, has visited Israel several times, community leaders have corresponded with the Jewish Agency and the Government, and recently the first group of younger members of the community arrived to settle in the religious settlement at Kfar Hassidim.

The main concern of the community is that they shall have the proper facilities for continuing their orthodox religous way of life. They are anxious to settle on the land as farmers, but 18 months ago they wrote to the Jewish Agency stressing that any settlement prepared for them must be provided with a *mikve* (ritual bath). Lest the request not be taken seriously, it was repeated in a direct letter to Prime Minister Ben Gurion.

NIGHT TRAIN TO SEOUL

By FRANK ROBERTSON

SEOUL, Korea. — NOBODY knows the number of people living in Pusan, Korea's temporary capital, but all too clearly it is far too many, perhaps by half a million or more.

A walk through its twisting streets is a trying exercise that calls for the skill and agility of a person attempting to fend off a swarm of attackers with one hand tied behind his back — a true enough simile since if you know Pusan you carry one hand behind you whenever you are abroad, placed firmly over your wallet pocket.

There is little of the colourful Orient about Pusan. It is a grey, sooty city, built fairly recently — as these things are measured — by the Japanese.

The overcrowding is emphasized by dirt, the odour from open sewers, and by the persistent importunities of professional beggars and hordes of youngsters aggressively offering to shine shoes, change money or arrange introductions. Prostitution lately has become widespread in Korea; a local newspaper announced a few days ago that there were 55,000 prostitutes in Seoul and its province, an area still little more than half resettled.

M.P. Town

Whole blocks of Pusan are out of bounds to Allied troops, marked so by garish yellow paint splashed across shopfronts and telephone poles. I ventured across the line once, but was quickly picked up by military police. My destination in the forbidden area had been the Korean United Nations Association. Military police are everywhere in Pusan, white and Negro. As in any war they seem more officious than those stationed closer to the front, but they have their problems.

The crime rate is high. Much of Pusan's heavy civilian motor traffic runs on stolen Army petrol. Most of the decrepit civilian taxis have jeep tyres. Hundreds of jeeps are stolen every month, many of them reappearing boldly marked with the name of an organization that more than likely does not exist. After all, when you have half a hundred organizations known by such names as UNCURK, UNKRA and UNCACK, who dares to question the ownership of a jeep marked, for example, UNLACK? Robber bands of eight or ten roam by night, and they do not hesitate to set upon United Nations troops.

It is a relief to get aboard the night train for the twelve-hour trip to Seoul. There are berths in an ancient American Pullman car for the privileged, but you like up to draw your sheets and blanket and sign for them in true Army fashion. The sheets always bring comment; for many on the train it is the first time in nine months or a year that they have enjoyed such luxury.

The up train is quiet. Coming down from Seoul it carried men bound for home who filled the night with exuberant noise. But the passengers are interesting. There is an Ethiopian, a tall rangy young man, reserved and completely apart, conjuring up a picture of silent young warriors swinging tirelessly across a broad plain. There is a young Filipino officer who speaks with Latin gestures and insists upon calling you sir. The boisterous group of Canadians across the aisle is headed back for the front, just released from hospital. And there is an American doctor, with two nurses, returning north to join another south-bound hospital train.

The doctor is young, and new to the East. He cannot understand how so many people in Pusan remain alive; by his count, they should all be dead from a multitude of diseases. He tells of detecting leprosy in the face of more than one passer-by in the crowded city. He is indignant, too, because the Korean Government charges so much for the use of its railways by the hospital trains.

The train runs smoothly through the night, we pull into Seoul right on time.

Seoul lies in the sombre middleground between front and rear, a part of each but belonging to neither. But the tortured face Seoul shows speaks of nothing but war. Ruins lie as they lay six months ago.

Although no rebuilding is being done in Seoul, water and power have been partially restored by the Army, and, as a result, an occasional tramcar trundles through half-empty streets. There is a strangeness about these trams that puzzles you until you realize that never before in Asia have you seen a streetcar that was not bulging with people. These, with only a few persons aboard, look forlorn and purposeless, out of place among the military traffic that rumbles endlessly through the tired city.

The Korean people seem to lack purpose, too, these days. Tiredness and a degree of hopelessness have weakened the high resolution of a year ago, and this has been further corroded by bitterness. As a young Government friend, a true patriot, summed it up:

"What else do you expect from us, you who now are so free with your easy criticism? When the war ended you came in and set about wiping out all vestiges of Japanese influence. Then you gave us a constitution we didn't understand and were not ready for, and sat back ready to criticize our first mistake. Now you want us to work hand-in-glove with the Japanese again on the one hand and on the other you are trying to reach a settlement of the war that will leave our country hopelessly divided. Shouldn't we be bitter?"

At the front purpose is not lacking — heroic achievement illuminates every action that is fought. But still no one seems quite sure what he is doing in Korea. There is no goal in sight, at least none that can give satisfaction of a job well done. In this the front is not so very different from the rear. (IPS) Copyright

SERVICE MEDAL FOR U.N. FORCES

THE United Nations service medal will be awarded to all armed forces on U.N. service in Korea, subject to the approval of national governments, according to U.N Secretary-General Trygve Lie. The medal also will be awarded to semi-military auxiliary units designated by their national governments.

The medal, made of bronze, will bear the inscription: "For service in defence of the principles of the charter of the United Nations." A bar suspended from a blue and white silk ribbon above the medal will bear the word "Korea." Qualifying service shall be for periods between June 27, 1950, and a terminal date to be announced later by the Secretary-General.

Tourists and Visitors to Jerusalem
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CLOSING THE RING (XIII) CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS

Private Meeting with Stalin

Historic moment as Stalin toasts the Allies at Churchill's birthday party at Teheran. At left is Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, and smiling over Stalin's shoulder is Marshal Voronov.

NOVEMBER 30, 1943, was for me a crowded and memorable day. It was my 69th birthday, and was passed almost entirely in transacting some of the most important business with which I have ever been concerned.

The fact that the President was in private contact with Marshal Stalin and dwelling at the Soviet Embassy, and that he had avoided ever seeing me alone since we left Cairo, in spite of our hitherto intimate relations and the way in which our vital affairs were interwoven, led me to seek a direct personal interview with Stalin.

I felt that the Russian leader was not deriving a true impression of the British attitude. The false idea was forming in his mind that, to put it shortly, "Churchill and the British Staffs mean to stop 'Overlord' (the 1944 cross-Channel operation) if they can, because they want to invade the Balkans instead." It was my duty to remove this double misconception.

The following is founded upon the record made by Major Birse, my trusted interpreter, of my private talk with Stalin.

I began by reminding the Marshal that I was half American and had a great affection for the American people. What I was going to say was not to be understood as disparaging to the Americans and I would be perfectly loyal towards them, but there were things which it was better to say outright, between two persons.

British Preponderance

We had a preponderance of troops over the Americans in the Mediterranean. There were two or three times more British troops than American there. That was why I was anxious that the armies in the Mediterranean should not be hamstrung if it could be avoided. I wanted to use them all the time. In Italy there were some 13 to 14 divisions, of which nine or 10 were British. There were two armies, the Fifth Anglo-American Army, and the Eighth Army, which was entirely British.

The choice had been represented as keeping to the date of "Overlord" or pressing on with the operations in the Mediterranean. But that was not the whole story. The Americans wanted me to undertake an amphibious operation in the Bay of Bengal against the Japanese in March. I was not keen about it.

If we had the landing-craft needed for the Bay of Bengal in the Mediterranean we should have enough to do all we wanted there and still be able to keep to an early date for "Overlord." It was not a choice between the Mediterranean and the date of "Overlord," but between the Bay of Bengal and the date of "Overlord."

However, the Americans had pinned us down to a date for "Overlord" and operations in the Mediterranean had suffered in the last two months. Our army in Italy was somewhat disheartened by the removal of seven divisions.

We had sent home our three divisions, and the Americans were sending four of theirs, all in preparation for "Overlord." That was why we had not been able to take full advantage of the Italian collapse. But it also proved the earnestness of our preparations for "Overlord."

It was vital to get an early decision on the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief. Up till August we British were to have had the Supreme Command in "Overlord," but at Quebec I had told the President that I would agree to the appointment of an American, while we should have the Supreme Command in the Mediterranean.

Stalin in Agreement

I was content with this because the Americans, although equal in numbers to the British when we landed, would soon have a preponderance, and their stake would be greater after the first few months. On the other hand, as the British had the preponderance in the Mediterranean, and I had my own ideas about the war there, I considered it right that we should have the Supreme Command in that theatre.

The President had accepted this arrangement, and it now rested with him to nominate the Commander-in-Chief for "Overlord." As soon as the President did so I, would nominate the Mediterranean Commander-in-Chief and other commanders. The President had delayed the appointment for domestic reasons connected with high personages, but I had urged him to decide before we all left Teheran.

Stalin said that was good.

I then turned to the question of landing-craft and explained once again how and why they were the bottleneck. We had plenty of troops in the Mediterranean, even after the removal of the seven divisions, and there would be an adequate invading British and American army in the United Kingdom. All turned on landing-craft.

When the Marshall had made his momentous announcement two days before about Russia's coming into the war against Japan after Hitler's surrender I had immediately suggested to the Americans that they might find more landing-craft for the operations we had been asked to carry out in the Indian Ocean, or that they might send some landing-craft from the Pacific to help the first lift of "Overlord." In that case there might be enough for all.

But the Americans were very touchy about the Pacific. I had pointed out to them that Japan would be beaten much sooner if Russia joined in the war against her, and that they could therefore afford to give us more help.

Chiang's Requests

The issue between myself and the Americans was in fact a very narrow one. It was not that I was in any way lukewarm about "Overlord." I wanted to get what I needed for the Mediterranean and at the same time keep to the date for "Overlord." The details had to be hammered out between the Staffs and I had hoped that this might be done in Cairo. Unfortunately Chiang Kai-shek had been there and Chinese questions had taken up nearly all the time. But I was sure that in the end enough landing-craft would be found for all.

Stalin said he must warn me that the Red Army was depending on the success of our invasion of Northern France. If there were no operations in May, 1944, then the Red Army would think that there would be no operations at all that year. The weather would be bad and there would be transport difficulties. If the operation did not take place he did not want the Red Army to be disappointed.

Disappointment could only create bad feeling. If there was no big change in the European war in 1944 it would be very difficult for the Russians to carry on. They were war-weary. He feared that a feeling of isolation might develop in the Red Army.

That was why he had tried to find out whether "Overlord" would be undertaken on time as promised. If not, he would have to take steps to prevent bad feeling in the Red Army. It was most important.

I said "Overlord" would certainly take place, provided the enemy did not bring into France larger forces than the Americans and British could gather there. If the Germans had 30 to 40 divisions in France I did not think the force we were going to put across the Channel would be able to hold on.

I was not afraid of going on shore, but of what would happen on the 30th, 40th or 50th day. However, if the Red Army engaged the enemy and we held them in Italy and possibly the Turks came into the war, then I thought we could win.

Effect on Red Army

Stalin said that the first steps of "Overlord" would have a good effect on the Red Army, and if he knew that it was going to take place in May or June he could already prepare blows against Germany. The spring was the best time. March and April were months of slackness, during which he could concentrate troops and material, and in May and June he could attack. Germany would have no troops for France.

After a short interval the Marshal and I separately proceeded to the President's quarters for the luncheon of "Three Only" (with one interpreter) to which he had invited me. Roosevelt then told Stalin that we were both agreed that "Overlord" should be launched during the month of May. The Marshal was evidently greatly pleased and relieved by this solemn and direct engagement which we both made.

The conversation turned on lighter subjects, and the only part of which I have a record was the question of Russia's outlet upon the seas and oceans. I had always thought it was a wrong thing, capable of breeding disastrous quarrels, that a mighty land-mass like the Russian Empire, with its population of nearly 200m., should be denied during the winter months all effective access to the broad waters.

Stalin then asked what could be done for Russia in the Far East. I replied that Russia had Vladivostok, but he pointed out that the port was ice-bound, and also depended on the Straits of Tsushima. At present the only exit that the Russians had was Murmansk.

I answered that I wished to meet the Russian grievance, because the government of the world must be entrusted to satisfied nations, who wished nothing more for themselves than what they had. If the world-government were in the hands of hungry nations there would always be danger.

But none of us had any reason to seek for anything more. The peace would be kept by peoples who lived in their own way and were not ambitious. Our power placed us above the rest. We were like rich men dwelling at peace within their habitations.

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HEADWAY IN THE HULEH

By HERBERT FREEDEN

TODAY 14 huge excavation machines and bulldozers, representing an investment of IL.3 million, are at work to deepen and widen the Jordan over a stretch of 4½ kilometres, south of Lake Huleh. Under the very nose of the Syrians, Jewish workmen are carrying out the plan which one day will provide Israel with 2,000 new farms. Apart from a handful of rifle-slung Israel police, they have no protection — for this is the "demilitarized zone." Then and again, U.N. observers speed by in white jeeps to see that work is confined to the western bank. Although both banks of the Jordan are in Israel territory, the machines are allowed to operate from the western side only — and even there not on the seven dunams of privately-owned Arab land which are scattered in small patches along the river.

Further upstream, in the fishing settlement of Hulata, the first effects of the work are visible; the new jetty built a year ago no longer reaches the water and must be extended. As a result of speeding up the flow of the Jordan, the level of the lake has dropped by 20 per cent. It has now become certain that the lake area of 13,000 dunams, so picturesquely embedded between hills, will not completely disappear. Because of its scenic beauty and its wealth of fish, a section of the lake will be preserved.

Pre-Historic Volcanoes

The strip of land which gave rise to so much controversy stretches south of the lake down to the Beth Yaacov bridge. Thousands of years ago the course of the Jordan was blocked by lava of neighbouring volcanoes and became unable to carry away the floodwaters which pour into Lake Huleh from as far north as Lebanon. The first stage of the reclamation plan foresees the widening of the river bed to 20 metres and its deepening to 8 metres — the deepest point of Lake Huleh — to accelerate the flow of the water from its present 20 cbms. to 80 cbms. per second.

Perhaps the most striking accomplishment to date is the straightening of a 500 m. bend. Here, the river has been sealed off by 3,000 cbms. of earth, forming a 7 m. deep dam at a width of 30 metres. The water has been diverted into a newly dug bed which would be straight — had not a small triangle of Arab-owned land necessitated another correction. Further south, a sluice has been built to regulate the flow of the water according to the progress of the dredgers.

The newest dam at the southern outlet of Lake Huleh where the Jordan was "corrected" over a 500 metre strip.
Photo by Ilani.

Work proved most difficult near the Beth Yaacov bridge where the river bed is made up of heavy boulders of basalt. Excavation machinery, from as far south as the Negev, has been assigned to the job but there is not enough heavy machinery in the country. The banks are steep and the "necks" of the excavators not long enough to reach down to the full width of the river, as they have to operate from the western side only.

A no less puzzling dilemma rose from the injunction to deposit the huge amounts of excavated material on the western bank only, and not on Arab-owned land. As much as 500,000 cbms of stones and dirt have to be moved as soon as they are dug out, and distributed over a wide area — earth, boulders, even giant tree trunks.

Nevertheless, men in charge are confident that this stage of the reclamation scheme will be completed in ten months. Then, action will switch north of the lake, where two channels, in place of the present courses of the Jordan and Tura, will prevent flooding. Should the U.N. permit work on both sides of the river then progress in bringing back to civilization a disease-ridden swamp will be quicker — and less costly.

LETTER FROM HOLLAND

Lessons for Israelis

By HENRIETTE BOAS

THE Israel Police might take a tip from their Amsterdam colleagues in promoting public relations. Members of the Amsterdam mounted police have organized a police circus where each night for six weeks 36 horses perform to the music of the police band, trumpets and all.

The show is given at Police Headquarters, part of which has been decorated and converted into a real circus, with seats for 600. The proceeds go to a police fund for "socials" which serve to strengthen relations between police and public.

Daily Show

The policemen and their horses are assisted by the artists and horses of Circus "Kavaljos" — a creation of Mr. Bernard van Leer, a Dutch-Jewish captain of industry well-known in Israel, though not as an amateur circus director. The police band marches through the city centre daily at lunch time, headed by a baton-brandishing bandmaster in white gloves.

While Israel may not have enough food to keep 36 circus horses in form, a daily appearance of the police band in Jerusalem's streets might well liven the public mood. Surely the public will not mind if no white gloves can be found for the bandmaster.

Meanwhile, Chief Inspector L. A. A. Cohen, head of the Amsterdam Traffic Police, has arrived in Israel for three months to advise the Tel Aviv Municipality on traffic problems.

In an interview with the Israel correspondent of the Amsterdam Jewish weekly "Nieuw Israelitisch Weekblad," Inspector Cohen warned that a real solution of the Tel Aviv traffic problem will take time and foreign currency for essential equipment, and that a "magic wand" solution is not to be expected.

Dr. Peter Gradenwitz is now touring several Western European countries and the United States, on behalf of the "Israel Music Publication."

During his two-day stay in Holland, he lectured at the Amsterdam Municipal Museum on Israel's modern composers to a joint meeting of the Netherland-Israel Society and the Society of Netherlands Composers (which the following day celebrated its 40th anniversary). Judging by their questions, leading Dutch music critics and musicians are not unfamiliar with Israel's composers. They have made their acquaintance *inter alia* at concerts given by Oedoen Partos last year and by Arieh Zeimanek. Compositions of Ben Haim have been broadcast several times by "Radio Hilversum." The Dutch conductor, Eduard van Beinum, two years ago conducted the London Philharmonic Orchestra in London with a programme consisting entirely of Israel composers; he may give another such concert with the famous Amsterdam Orkestgebouw Orchestra in Amsterdam this season.

Israel Music

The Netherlands V.A.R.A. broadcasting company (Labour) broadcasts a half-hour programme of Israel and Jewish music each second Wednesday evening.

Within the framework of the Government-Histadrut scheme for increase of productivity of labour, 15 veteran Israel port labourers have arrived in Holland to study methods of port work in the harbour of Rotterdam. They will be making a six week tour of various European ports. The first 11 days were spent in Sweden, where they worked in Goeteborg and Malmoe. From Rotterdam they will go to Antwerp, where they will work for eight days, and will then spend an equal number of days in Genoa.

The group consists of workers representing various categories of port labour. The study tour has been organized with the assistance of the International Labour Office. A representative of the Histadrut accompanies them to make the necessary arrangements.

'Operation Silence' in Spain

By RICHARD MOWRER

MADRID, Spain. — THE American military mission assessing Spain's potentialities in relation to the defence of western Europe and the Mediterranean will have completed its assignment by the end of this week. Some members of the survey team have already departed and others are now drawing up conclusions and recommendations to be forwarded to Washington.

What these will be is a matter for speculation. The military mission, headed by Major-General James W. Spry, is so secretive and close-mouthed about its activities that newspapermen here label it "Operation Silence." The probabilities are that the main recommendations will be for acquisition by the U.S. of three major air bases and one naval base somewhere on Spain's Mediterranean coast.

Air Bases

The air bases would be for the use of the U.S. strategic air force, including atom-bombers. At the moment, the only air fields capable of meeting heavy bomber requirements are near Madrid, Seville, and Palma, the latter on the island of Mallorca. It is conceivable that the Americans will suggest building an all-American super-air base in the flat La Mancha country south of Madrid. The advantage of such a base would be the absence of large cities nearby. The disadvantage is the time required to construct it.

As regards a naval base, there is little to go by except that the naval element of the survey mission has spent more time at Valencia than at Barcelona, Spain's largest port. Valencia is considered by experts as offering the best facilities for the United States' Sixth Fleet which has been in the Mediterranean for years and now yearns for a permanent base in the area. Up to now the Sixth Fleet has been supplied and fuelled by ships and tankers from American shores.

Whatever the recommendations, nobody doubts that there will be negotiations between America and Spain. This belief is strengthened by indications that some members of the mission will stay on as liaison officers. Up to now, according to American official sources, there have been no negotiations. It is emphasized that the work of the mission has been limited to assessment of Spain's potential in terms of western defence. Whether America's interest in Spain extends beyond this question to that of reinforcing Franco's army is not clear. However, it seems certain that Franco will ask for something for his armed forces.

The Spanish government has not stated its price for American bases. It is known that Spain expects substantial economic aid from the U.S. and there has been talk, by people who ought to know, of $400 million yearly for four years.

General Franco appears to be waiting calmly for the Americans to make the first bid. Nothing suggests that the regime is in a desperate hurry to conclude an agreement. An excellent grain and olive crop this year, and a more favourable trade balance, have improved Spain's bargaining position by far.

THEATRE NOTES

Haifa Plans for Festival

NEXT year, a renewed effort will be made to turn Haifa into a major art centre. While the Haifa Municipality project for a great International Festival of Theatre and Music is still only in the blueprint stage, the city has its own symphony orchestra already and many important institutions now plan to move from Tel Aviv to Haifa.

The Chamber Theatre intends to open a permanent branch there, and Frank Pelleg, head of the Music Department of the Ministry of Culture and Education, will take up residence in Haifa this month. He will retain his government office and, at the same time, work with the two Haifa conservatoires.

In Tel Aviv, two new cinemas are to be opened. One, the largest will be the "Chen" in Kikar Dizengoff, with a capacity of 1,500. It will open in January or February, probably with the British "Tales of Hoffman." The other new house, "Armon David," situated in Rehov Dizengoff at the corner of Arlozoroff, will have a seating capacity of only 600. It is intended as an "art" theatre, specializing in foreign films for a selected audience.

Its first offering will be "La Ronde," a French film version of the Schnitzler play "Der Reigen."

Both cinemas are equipped with modern projection and sound machinery. In addition to promised comfort, however, if there are friendly and polite ushers, it would be a most welcome innovation. In 1953, 20th Century Fox will complete the construction of two more cinemas in Israel — one in Tel Aviv, one in Haifa.

— *MANDO*

Producer's Success

After his success as guest-producer two years ago in Zurich with Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman," Josef Millo, director of the Chamber Theatre, was invited to Switzerland again this year. This time his job was a guest-production of Shaw's "St. Joan" at the Zurich "Schauspielhaus." The premiere took place on October 11.

I met Millo the day before the opening. He was quite sure that it would be a failure. He had had only 18 days for rehearsal. There was no time for real collaboration with the stage-designer Teo Otto and the dress-rehearsal looked anything but promising.

The first five scenes were brilliant, convincing and absorbing. The great court-scene, so rich in opportunities, somehow lacked in tempo and tension. Millo and his young star, Margaret Carl, a recent discovery, were enthusiastically received by the audience.

M. VOGEL

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Visiting an Atomic Furnace

By PAUL F. ELLIS

UPTON, N.Y., (UP). — CAUTION is the word when you visit the "hot" laboratory of an Atomic Energy furnace.

The scientist hands you a long white coat, similar to the kind your hospital doctor wears. He then pins a film badge on your lapel. The coat is worn to keep your clothing from becoming contaminated with radiation. The film badge is worn to determine whether you have become over-exposed to dangerous radiation.

It is the "hot" laboratory of the Brookhaven Atomic energy pile where freshly produced radioactive substances are whisked in a matter of seconds via pneumatic tubes. In the Brookhaven pile, scientists have been able to produce a new isotope that may have important significance in cancer treatment. The scientists disclosed the new development as the west face of the pile was declassified from the secret category. The west face can be used by outside scientists without F.B.I. clearance. Meanwhile, the other three sides, or faces, of the pile will continue secret.

Short "Half-Life Time"

The new isotope is known as iodine 132 and it has a half-life time of two hours and 24 minutes. By that, it means that the isotope will lose one half of its mass in that period of time.

An isotope that will be halved in only two hours and 24 minutes hardly can be shipped to any hospital, but the Brookhaven scientists may have whipped the problem. In producing iodine 132, they separate radioactive tellurium — produced as a result of an atom of uranium being split — from the sample of bombarded material. Radioactive tellurium has a half-life of 77 hours, little more than three days. As it gives off its radiation, it throws off a "gas" that can be captured. The "gas" is radioactive iodine 132. The scientists have developed a special lead container in which to ship the freshly produced tellurium. It will continue to produce radioactive iodine for 12 to 14 days, they say.

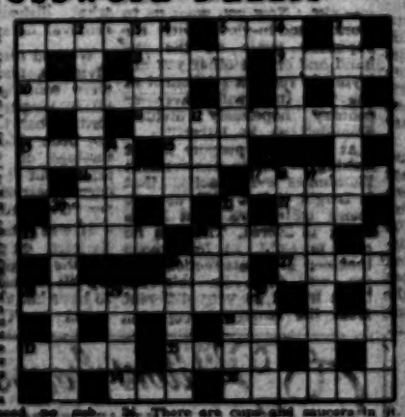
Radioactive iodine 131 has been used for some years in treating some cases of thyroid cancer. It works only in a few cases and no "cures" have been achieved. Iodine 131 has a half-life of eight days, and the doctors may find the short-lived iodine 132 a better weapon. Only time will tell.

Through Periscopes

The "hot" lab at Brookhaven is equipped to process the highly radioactive materials, such as iodine 132 and radioactive cobalt — a substance that may substitute for the expensive and dangerous radium. The scientists do not work with the radioactive substances in the open. The materials are placed in concrete cells, sealed off by eleven-ton steel doors. They do the separation by chemical means. They watch their work through periscopes, long tubular devices that stick out from the cell like popped eyes of a bullfrog.

Upon leaving the "hot" laboratory, you stick your hands in a monitoring machine to see whether you have brushed against cesspools contaminated with. Your feet also are checked. Then you turn in your white coat, and the film badge. Later the film in the badge is developed. If the scientists find you've been over-exposed, they can't do much about it. Usually they tell you to stay away from X-ray machines and other types of radiation for a while.

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS: — 1. To be blunt may be a credit. 5. Spring dance. 9. Song of trickster. 13. Karl's bird. 15. She sells little Bonnie on the mat. 16. Not two (combining form). 17. Barking noisily. (2 words). 18. A drink is essential in singing. 19. This machine can supply us and one's health. 21. A three building. 22. One kind of glass. 23. When on the table it's for conference only. 24. Are in the middle of the weekend's quarters. 25. Marring extra money, you need one sub... 26. Without which a Frenchman is broke. 27. Part of a brake may be worn. 28. A fine day for a country. 30. Bacon have them. 32. Fishy sort of singer? 33. It may be for the players. 34. It isn't easy that's in the doll? 35. Something wrong.

DOWN. — 1. Worst material. 2. He doesn't do business abroad. 3. Not on bed. 4. It starts this evening. 5. He and Lan got together. 6. Power to grow in the vegetables? 7. Mass of fatty. 12. Part of old Quebec. 14. Impossible to observe over a century. 20. Part of a composer's output. 21. A desirable piece of chicken? 24. Usual short. 31. Did the groundwork for a proposal. 34. Overture in a boat. 35. There are cups and saucers in it. 36. Undressed. 37. Otherwise in Winchester. 38. Fruit from daily?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Rocks. 4. Bob. 8. Earl. 9. Arve. 10. Reviews. 11. Strangled. 13. Rose. 15. (as) Hamlet. 17. Arrest. 20. P.T.O. 22. Aim. 23. Peace. 25. Tiger. 26. Ore. 27. Dish. 28. Disturbed. 31. Reform. 32. Grey. 33. Over. 34. Rosary.

DOWN. — 1. Rescue. 2. Cobalt. 3. Tom. 4. Barriers. 5. Bee. 6. Oliver. 7. Bathroom. 11. Sister. 12. Raid. 14. Rebuke. 20. Patient. 21. Revolve. 24. Tub. 25. Severe. 26. Grass. 29. Town. 30. Dress.

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Digging for Vegetables

By Ruth Cale

EFFORTS are being made by the Tel Aviv Municipality to interest the public in growing vegetables in backyards, on roofs and balconies. The Municipal Gardener is growing seedlings in his nurseries, and anybody willing to become a spare-time farmer will in a few weeks be able to have some of the first 600,000 spinach, lettuce, tomatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beetroot.

So far, few have availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain vegetable seedlings gratis, mainly because of difficulties in finding manure and soil, and because of a general apathy concerning new schemes. These difficulties are likely to persist, since neither manure nor soil will be supplied with the plants. Only very energetic people, who didn't mind running from pillar to post to find a cart load of manure and a few donkey loads of soil now have flourishing vegetable gardens around their houses. An example is the Yad Eliahu Quarter, just east of Tel Aviv, where banana trees shade the new white cottages and apartment houses.

Municipal gardeners themselves admit that if a "dig for victory" scheme is to succeed here, the distribution of seeds and seedlings must be accompanied by instruction and help in obtaining tools. "We should have experts make periodical rounds and see what the people do with the plants," said a gardener. Each plant costs the Municipality about four pruta; not much, but a waste if nothing comes of it, particularly since seeds are imported against foreign exchange.

Vegetables Around Tents

We could learn much from the inhabitants of ma'barot who have planted a few square metre lots of vegetables around their tents. These now thrive even on sand, without manure or fertilizer.

People who have grown vegetables in backyards say that on the whole they had been successful and the half-hour work each day had been amply repaid. Most of them go in for tomatoes, potatoes and onions, which seem to grow more easily. Some have complained that children playing in backyards have destroyed most of their labour, others charge that produce has been stolen at night.

Window boxes on balconies and roofs are more harassing, since most vegetables need deep soil. Nevertheless, some people have succeeded with onions and parsley. For much-discussed hydroponics, various special chemicals are required which are in short supply, municipal gardeners said. However, they have already prepared containers for experiments with tomatoes this winter.

Most of the city's schools (not religious ones because this is the year of "Shmita") include gardening in their curriculum, and once a week classes sow and plant in their own vegetable gardens or in municipal lots. The produce is used in school kitchens for children's lunches. Children are encouraged to take plants home and continue growing vegetables on balconies etc., but only few do.

What is needed first and foremost is a large-scale propaganda campaign, driving home the benefits of such small-scale gardening. There is a 1,500 dunam tract of land north of the Yarkon river, with first-class soil, which will ultimately become a municipal park. If parcelled into quarter or half-dunam lots and rented to private citizens at a small annual fee (as is being done in several large European cities), many a citizen would jump at the offer. If that is difficult to arrange, because of irgunization required and the complicated system of providing tools and irrigation pipe for tenants, the Municipality should turn the area into a vegetable garden, selling products at official prices. This was once done on a 50-dunam area near Hadiya, but abandoned after a year or so.

Liaquat and His Widow

By Rawle Knox

KARACHI. —

MILITARY lorries are taking Liaquat Ali Khan's furniture from the smart white house of Pakistan's Prime Minister, and busy men in uniform are trampling on the wide green lawns. Begum Liaquat is moving into the smaller villa that has been reserved for her and which will in future be known as Qaid-i-Millat (Chief of State) House.

Liaquat and his wife lived a comfortably happy married life, overcoming with apparent ease the penalties of publicity. There always seemed enough time to devote to their two young boys. Begum Liaquat, owing to emancipated views and also owing to her family's Hindu connections, was on occasion the subject of spiteful gossip; neither she nor her husband ever showed that they cared.

The Begum, who has worked so hard to bring Pakistani women out of purdah, always hoped her husband would introduce a "lady minister" into his Cabinet. Once she said to a friend, "Ask him if he'll do this. He'll listen to you more seriously than to me." In the presence of husband and wife, the friend put the question.

"Where would I find a woman in Pakistan," said Liaquat, "of Cabinet rank?"

"Nawab Sahib," said his friend, "there's one sitting beside you."

"What!" cried Liaquat. "And be bullied in the Cabinet all the time as I'm bullied at home. No, thank you." The subject was lost in laughter.

Fear of Murder

The possibility of assassination nagged at the nerves of Liaquat and his Begum in the last years of his life. Perhaps the thought first entered their heads when Liaquat went to meet Nehru in Delhi in April last year to sign the pact which ended for the time being the war neurosis of the subcontinent. Many Pakistanis were fearful that their Premier would be the victim of a Hindu fanatic and the Begum almost collapsed as she saw her husband off at Karachi airport.

The Begum will continue to carry her husband's reasonableness and courage into public life. She was just back from London, a young lecturer in economics at a Delhi girls' college, when they met and married nearly twenty years ago. She has been teaching her countrywomen the virtues of individual independence ever since.

Now from her closed room she has sent out a statement to the Press that says she will "devote herself to the service of her nation with greater vigour and determination." She feels her husband is not really dead because of a dictum in the Koran which states that those who lay down their lives in the way of God do not die. "I feel his voice telling me within my heart to continue the social welfare work which I, in my humble way, had started."

(OPSB Copyright)

Originals to The Post by Yigal Gershuni.

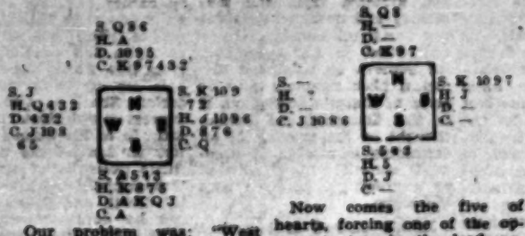
Dressmaker suits, less formal in styling and material, are admirably suited to our climes and times. They do not require the exact tailoring of fitted suits and they may also be unlined. Illustrated we have a simple tailleur with slim straight skirt, side slits for easy walking. At left (front and back shown) kimono sleeved, high-buttoned slightly flared jacket with deep open pleat on back of skirt. At right a plaid short-jacketed suit with intricate front fastening. Skirt is flared. Now showing in drapers' shops — pin stripe, checked and plaids that carry low points price and not in the high priced class, all would be suitable for these suits.

Princess Elizabeth has become a fashion leader with the clothes she is wearing on her Canadian trip. American and Canadian fashion houses are pleading with her London designers — Norman Hartnell, Hardy Amies and Aage Thaarup for exact designs and colours of all her wardrobe. Every young girl in Canada is already clamouring for a velvet coat in a rich olive green shade that the Princess wore on her arrival.

Another "must" now on the Canadian fashion list is a feathered hat. The Princess has taken along four to match different ensembles. They are among her favourites both for their attractiveness and because they are so light to wear.

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM



Our problem was: "West leads the jack of spades, and South wins eleven tricks at diamonds against any defence."

South counts 2 winners in clubs, 2 heart honours, 2 heart ruffs, 1 spade, and his 4 trumps for a total of 11 tricks; but he will find himself unable to crash dummy's king of clubs, lacking an entry at the right moment.

Declarer may try to relinquish the king of clubs in order to ruff out his last spade; but East on lead will foil this attempt by playing trumps.

Only a gambit can save the situation. The solution is:

South wins the opening lead with the ace of spades, plays the seven of hearts to dummy's ace, reenters his hand with the club ace, and ruffs out the *eight* of hearts. He next draws three rounds of trumps and makes the king of hearts, shedding two clubs from dummy in the process. (The last trump would enable the defence to discard their hearts). The cards are now down to:

Now comes the five of hearts, forcing one of the opponents to win the lead.

A. West wins, and dummy discards a spade. West must continue with the jack of clubs, which is allowed to win; but his next lead will present dummy with two club winners, declarer's trump taking the last trick.

B. If West was careful enough to unblock hearts, dummy sheds a club. Now East is in the soup, since his lowest heart is still higher than declarer's five-spot. He may now make the king of spades, but his next lead will inevitably present dummy with a couple of tricks.

About 30 solutions came in, half of them correct. The winner is: Mrs. A. Laboschin, of Kefar Menachem.

Planned Menus for a Week

By Molly's Aunt

Friday: Cauliflower Soup; Grilled Fish with Fried Potatoes; Rice dish.

Saturday: Cold or warm Borscht; Minced meat balls with macaroni mayonnaise; Grapefruit Salad.

Sunday: Herring Salad; Spinach pudding with bread balls; Citrus cakes.

Monday: Fried fish with salad and rice mayonnaise; Hot pancakes stuffed with white cheese; Orange.

Tuesday: Potato soup; Boiled fish with mustard sauce; Macaroni with sugar and cinnamon.

Wednesday: Vegetable soup; Fish balls and potato chips; Bread pudding with wine sauce.

Thursday: Hussar salad. One pot dish of cabbage and potatoes and tomato sauce — Caramel or chocolate pudding with vanilla sauce.

WHEN I entered the School of Housekeeping in Amsterdam, Holland, about 50 years ago, the first thing I saw was this slogan on the wall: "Keep your kitchen as clean as a laboratory." The second slogan was "Cook by yourself and accept no help. Too many cooks spoil your work! Don't waste!"

The first thing to do in the kitchen is to put a kettle on the fire. Always have hot water at hand. Organize well. Preparing food now is no longer a pleasure — but times will change.

Rice Dish, Sweet and Piping Hot

Boil some rice or macaroni in milk and water, mix with one egg and one soup spoon of egg powder and put in a well filled Pyrex open plate; on top a layer of jam mixed with some drops of lemon and on top of that slices of fresh fruit (bananas or citrus), the white of the egg well beaten and stiff on top of the fresh fruit. Bake well for 15-20 minutes. Recipe by Mrs. D. Grossman, Talbieh.

Macaroni Mayonnaise

Mix rice or macaroni with pepper, salt, mayonnaise, small pieces of beetroot, small pieces of pickled cucumber, if you can spare a hard boiled egg, or tiny bit of sugar and plenty of spiced mayonnaise.

Boiled Fish

Buy a package of Julien dry vegetables and put half a soupspoonful in a clean piece of white material (muslin or linen), mix together with salt and an onion, add water to boil. Cook the fish for about 10 minutes and leave in the water till dinner time. Empty the white bag when finished; wash well and use again on future occasions. I use mine for three months now.

Add Mustard sauce: a lump of fat, a teaspoonful of mustard, some fish stock and a tiny little bit of pepper and some flour to make a tasty sauce.

Bread Pudding

Put white bread in water and warm milk to soften. Then add cinnamon, vanilla, sugar or saccharine, some sugared orange peels or lemon juice or orange juice (concentrate), fat and egg powder. Steam over boiling water for about one hour.

Wine sauce: Mix a glass of white wine with a glass of water, sweeten. Cook over open fire stirring continuously. Pour hot sauce over pudding just before you serve.

Hussar Salat

Take small pieces of meat or fish, add to cold rice or potatoes or macaroni, season well with pickled cucumber, hardboiled egg and put plenty of mayonnaise over it, don't forget to add a tiny little bit of sugar.

VISITORS' GALLERY — Child Welfare Views

By M. Ezekiely

A first quick glimpse of Israel's child welfare work makes an encouraging impression on a visiting authority, in fact, says Mrs. Margaret Price, American child welfare expert.

I want to take off my hat to your professional child welfare people. I admire their sincerity, their very great honesty of approach. No one tries to make difficulties seem easier than they are. But the non-professional people, the women's groups, who give their voluntary support, are doing an excellent job.

Her overall impressions of Israel coincided with her views of the child care sector. "I think it's a wonderful country," she said, "although I try to be objective, so that in my interpretations back home — and I'm sure to be asked many questions — I can report fairly and honestly."

The "many questions" that Mrs. Price expects and is sure to be asked will come from the child welfare organizations with which she is in contact. She is a member of the National Mid-Century Committee for Children and Youth, and has been appointed by Governor Williams of Michigan, her home State, as Chairman of the Michigan Youth Commission which reports to the Governor on all matters affecting youth and children, from birth to 21. There are two and a half million of them in Michigan.

Old Settlers

Mrs. Price is tall, dark-haired and blue-eyed. She comes of a family which settled in America in 1640, and was educated at Bryn Mawr, and in England and France. Before she left Israel yesterday, she had managed to look at children's and immigrants' institutions up and down the country, trying to understand how Israel coped with the child problems presented by mass immigration.

She recalled that the expanding war industries in Michigan had brought an influx of workers which had increased the population by over 20 per cent — "which gave me a glimpse and some insight into the problems of shortage and integration you face here." What she saw here, she said, convinced her of the high quality of child welfare work.

She had been asked why Israel didn't apply a wider foster care programme, but she saw here that it was obviously impossible for many thousands of families to undertake this responsibility. "You couldn't possibly cope with them in thousands of cases."

Remarkable Organization

Mrs. Price had also heard stories of the ma'barot, she said, and had been unprepared to find the "remarkable organization that's been achieved."

"The ma'barot are orderly," she said. "They're regularly inspected, there's a high general standard, especially in view of the shortage of personnel and facilities." At Ma'barat David near Haifa, with 1,300 Rumanian and Iraqi immigrant families, there's not even a telephone. The doctor there treats up to 240 and 260 cases a day.

Mrs. Price visited the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo with the Director, Dr. A. Shulov. The Zoo, she said, with its tree-shaded park and pleasant views, was an ideal spot for family recreation — "something the whole family can enjoy."

As an education implement, too, she added, the Biblical Zoo plays an important part. The Bible verses inscribed on plaques on the cages, describing the animals within, "gives them a new approach to the Bible. It makes the Bible come alive."

This phrase, "the Bible comes alive," is not a new one to Mrs. Price, half of the King David Hotel in which the interview was held was not a new factor in her life. It was from this hotel that her step-father, the late Sir Charles Marston, the archaeologist, used to date his letters to her when she was a small girl and he was here with the late Professor Starkey working on the Lachish dig. Sir Charles was particularly interested in establishing the Bible tales, and one of his books was entitled "The Bible Comes Alive." Another was "The Bible is True."

"So all my life," she added, "I've wanted to visit Jerusalem — and it's all I expected it to be."

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A LIBERAL LEADER

By ANDREW BOYD

LLOYD GEORGE. By Thomas Jones. pp.330. Oxford University Press, 21/-.

Mr. Baldwin once said that it would take ten men to write a biography of Lloyd George, and whether this dictum be taken as a reference to the many-sidedness of Lloyd George's character, to his long and varied political life or to his multiplicity of interests, there is much truth in it.

Although Lloyd George died as recently as 1945, Dr. Jones is not the first writer to have attempted a biography of him but he is much the most successful so far. Though he has not had access to the official papers he has obviously made an exhaustive study of all the available source material, and he has in addition two advantages denied to his fellow biographers — he is himself a Welshman and he had opportunities for studying his subject at close quarters during his years as assistant secretary to the Cabinet. For these reasons, as well as for an ability to understand Lloyd George's strength and weaknesses while at the same time preserving a certain academic detachment, Dr. Jones' biography will be of lasting value.

Humble Origins

Lloyd George is undoubtedly a fascinating subject for the biographer. In our egalitarian age governments composed of self-educated men have become a commonplace, but when Lloyd George, a village schoolmaster's son who had virtually no academic education, became Prime Minister he was the first figure in British political history with a humble background to do so. Nor did he merely hold his own amongst the more socially and educationally fortunate in his own party and outside it. As a Liberal Cabinet minister before the first world war, he laid the foundations of the present welfare state in his provision of health and unemployment insurance schemes for the working man and as Prime Minister during the latter part of the war he can stand comparison with Churchill, though his methods were, if anything, even more individualistic than those of his successor.

Lack of Loyalty

It was this individualism combined with an outstanding singleness of purpose which enabled him to achieve so much from such small beginnings; but characteristics which are virtues when kept in check may become dangerous when they gain the upper hand. In Lloyd George's case they led him to disregard his primary loyalties which should have been to his party and to ride rough-shod over anyone who stood in his way. Austen Chamberlain, one of Lloyd George's Tory admirers and friends, wrote moderately of him just before the break-up of the Liberal-Conservative Coalition in 1922:

"Even many of those who recognize his great qualities.... dislike his methods and are kept in a perpetual state of uncertainty as to what he will do next"; and this judgment would have been echoed with considerably more force by his Liberal colleagues. Those same methods which raised him to Cabinet level led him also to secure the overthrow of his leader Asquith whom he then succeeded in the Premiership, thereby dealing the Liberal party a fatal blow from which it has never recovered.

One wonders whether, during the following twenty years in which he wandered in the political wilderness, it ever occurred to Lloyd George to regret his act of supreme selfishness. If so, Dr. Jones gives no hint of it in his book.

Behind the Screen

THE TROUBLED AIR. By Irwin Shaw. pp.418. Random House, New York, $3.75.

A year ago the "New York Times," which nobody can accuse of fellow-travelling tendencies, took up the scandal of a blacklist which had hounded several actors out of employment for good and all. A little anti-Communist sheet had accused them, together with several other public figures connected with radio, among whom was Irwin Shaw, of left-wing affiliations. This was enough for the corporation employing them to drop them without warning or explanation.

Irwin Shaw is avowedly anti-Communist, and he is not an actor living precariously from week to week on the unstable favour of soap-opera. He was hard hit by the smear all the same, but he could hit back and did: by telling the story in the form of a superb novel which except for an unsatisfactory end, holds you spellbound. It is not pleasant reading, far from it. From a lightly amusing initial atmosphere it steadily mounts into regions heavy with tragedy. It takes you to a most interesting and little known world, that of American radio, which is graphically shown in its complicated details. It describes the lives of a large group of brilliant intelligent people, most of them decent into the bargain. Their witty and thought-provoking conversation is a joy. And even though it remains discreetly in the background, Shaw's passionate love of liberty and justice informs the whole with a spirit not often found in contemporary fiction.

The tale, with some sparse flashback to the college years of the protagonists, when their fateful friendship was formed, is mainly of a fortnight in their lives — between the moment when the director of a programme is told to drop five of his best artists — in spite of his contract which gives him alone the right to "hire and fire" — and the day when, after spending the fortnight of grace granted him "to find out about the five," his distracted wife bears a premature baby who dies, his Jewish-Austrian composer commits suicide, his negro humourist leaves in disgust for France, his juvenile actress, a real Communist, turns State's witness, and his best friend and best actor of the group is shown up as a fanatical Communist and traitor to their friendship. He has saved only one of the five, an indifferent elderly actress, but the fortnight has served to clear up his own mind. He will now no longer be liberal and understanding, but fight Communism tooth and nail.

A brilliant and thoughtful picture of a wildly tossed society, insecure and unstable, without a beacon to steer for. Or so it seems from Shaw's book.

PAULA ARNOLD

S. LENDER : "MANDOLINE"
From the artist's recent exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists House. Photo by Braun

A Poet's Tales

THE STORIES OF ERNEST DOWSON. Edited by Mark Longaker. pp.160. Allen, London. 8/6.

It will probably come as a surprise to many people to hear that Ernest Dowson wrote short stories at all. His fame rests on a few, a very few, poems of the most slender kind, but, few as they are, they are among the best known poems of the 19th century.

It is doubtful whether as much can be said of the stories. Mr. Longaker tells us that "Dowson was one of the few poets who prefer their prose to their verse" and gives an interesting history of the stories that met with little enough success during the poet's life of poverty and illness. One of the few things that the average reader knows about Dowson is that he fell in love with a Polish girl, daughter of a restaurant keeper in Soho. This girl was the original of most of Dowson's very young, very innocent heroines — but in the end she chose to marry one of her father's waiters. Most of these stories are in some way or another studies of regret — regret for lost love, chiefly, or for the swift passing of a short life. The most memorable, because written out of the bitterness of terrible experience, is his picture of the reactions of a man knowing that his life cannot last much longer, "The Dying of Francis Donne."

Dowson's poetic prose seems very mannered and romantic in these days and detracts from the sharpness of the pictures he draws. His characters are slight and he depicts very little action; his stories start at some point usually after the action has taken place and are then told in retrospect and, when told, do not usually amount to very much. Sketches of this sort are effective only if the characters and situations are masterly, and here they are not. These stories seem to me a proof of the fact that great prose calls for more intellectual effort than great poetry.

OLIVIA MANNING

Peasants in Revolt

By ZEEV LAQUEUR

MARX AGAINST THE PEASANT. A Study in Social Dogmatism. By David Mitrany, pp.348. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London, 25/-.

"Force and dogmatism have frequently had the advantage of immediate victory in battle, but rarely the benefit of ultimate fulfilment," says Professor Mitrany in conclusion of what is undoubtedly the most important study on Marxist agrarian theory and practice published for many years.

The Soviet and other Communist regimes have, according to the author, displayed great mastery in gaining power in unexpected places (unexpected, that is, by Marx and Engels), and in maintaining it against great odds. But the elaborate means of repression on which they have come to rely hardly suggests that Marxism-Leninism has discovered the way to a new society. Marx and Engels as well as Lenin and Stalin assumed, on what they considered scientific grounds, that the peasants as a class of producers were doomed. This assumption proved to be wrong, and the 1917 revolution in Russia as well as the 1948 revolution in China were essentially peasant risings exploited by Communist leaders. It is not surprising then, that Prof. Mitrany should charge Marxists with opportunism in the agrarian question. His conclusion is that "in so far as the Communist revolutions were meant to be Marxist, they have not been successful; and so far as they have been successful, they are not Marxist."

In the Balkans

Professor Mitrany has been a lifelong student of peasant affairs in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe and his remarks on "populism" (i.e. the radical peasant parties) between the two world wars throw interesting sidelights on recent developments in these countries. It appears, however, that his documentation on agrarian affairs in the Balkans is much more detailed than his description of events in the Soviet Union; an otherwise excellent and perhaps unprecedented bibliography omits to mention standard works by Soviet authors, as well as the books of N. Yasni and L. Volin, and the reports of Dr. Schiller. This cannot, however, detract from the value of Prof. Mitrany's study, which is that rarest of things: An original contribution to political thinking.

Forgotten Novelist

RONALD FIRBANK. By Jocelyn Brooke, pp.102, Arthur Barker, London, 6/-.

Readers of catalogues issued by booksellers in England and the U.S. come across infrequent references to the works of Ronald Firbank. Here and there, in an odd essay or critical work, it is possible to meet with a tantalizingly fleeting phrase in his praise. Twenty-five years ago, when Firbank was still alive, Carl Van Vechten published "Excavations," what he called "a book of advocacies" of "more or less obscure figures in the literary.... world." Forty years of age, Firbank was already in need of resuscitation, during his own lifetime.

This monograph in "The English Novelist Series" is a sympathetic attempt to re-introduce Firbank to the reader not likely to find his books either on library shelves or in second-hand bookshops. Brooke deals briefly and biographically with the man Firbank, the eccentric who brought the residual breath of the 'Nineties into this century, and then discusses Firbank the novelist in critical and analytical fashion through which, however, his admiration is constantly thrust.

And it is hard, if you don't reject Firbank, not to admire him. His writings provided constant surprises. His imagination was as perverse as it was unbounded, and the unexpected and the commonplace chase each other through the paragraphs. Brooke's enthusiasm does not blind him to the faults, and as he cites one passage after another, he deals fairly with Firbank's failings as with his gifts. By judicious selection of quotations from an author's works, you can prove him to be almost anything. But Brooke's choice of quotations has the advantage of seeming to have been made more or less at random. For a Firbank page is almost unmistakable.

An altogether happy effort to revive a forgotten author who should never really have been forgotten.

M.S.

UNEQUAL STORIES

STAR QUALITY. By Noel Coward. pp.290. Heinemann, London, 9/6.

This second collection of Mr. Coward's short stories is very unequal. The first, for example, is startlingly boring and told with a deliberate directness which makes it read like a clumsy synopsis of a novel by a schoolboy. Two are wholly charming — one about a devoted, simple old couple, English patriots in the old uncomplicated sense, the other the title story, a Maughamesque character sketch of a star and her director, with the most delightful conversations behind the scenes. The others are amusing without exactly setting the Thames on fire.

P.A.

GREEK STUDIES

KOACH HA-RUACH VEHAYADAYIM BETAVAN HA-ATIKA (The Force of the Spirit and of the Hands in Ancient Greece) By Benjamin Farrington. Trans. Sh. Gilai, pp. 186 Sifriat Poalim, Tel Aviv, IL.1.-

PERAKIM BESIFRUT HAYEVANIT HA-ATIKA (Essays in Ancient Greek Literature) By Aryeh Simon. pp. 157 Hebrew University Magnes Press, Jerusalem.

The difference between living and academic studies is clearly demonstrated in these two volumes. In an age which, like those that preceded it, seeks a reassessment of past civilizations, a work like Professor Farrington's is particularly valuable because it proceeds from an entirely new, revolutionary approach to the subject. Thought is not Olympian, divorced from the machinery of human achievement and social relationship. Greek civilization is not something *sui generis*, an unrelated historical phenomenon, a *tour de force* of abstract cogitation. It is the flourishing of human thought on the grounds of an expanding knowledge of practical, material things as well as a growing experience with technique.

In his method of historical analysis, Prof. Farrington is in close accord with Prof. George Thomson whose recent "Studies in Ancient Greek Society" has gained such broad praise, that we hope it will one day find itself on our Hebrew Bookshelf. The thesis that the decline of Greek thought and science was dependent upon the growing alienation between theory and practice is thoroughly upheld by Prof. Farrington by a direct examination of the ancient literary sources, a task for which, as Professor of Classics, he is fully qualified. That he does not make his task an easy one can be seen especially when he discusses the slower decline of Greek anatomy and surgery in contrast to the decline of Greek science, and treats both in the light of growing prejudice against manual labour.

Sir Leon Simon's essays, on the other hand, were written originally some 40 years ago in the "Hashiloah" journal, and in their present form, unfortunately, have been little altered. The essays are meant as an introduction to Greek literature and cover the Homeric epics, the three great tragedians and the early Greek stories. In discussing Homer, the writer covers the much debated problems of the existence of Homer, the date of the composition of the epics, and then the narrative itself and its poetic form. But when we read Simon critically, it is to be regretted that we are left without such solutions as have been expounded most convincingly by modern research. True, he intimates that the Homeric world is a mixture of an earlier primitive and a later aristocratic society, but he cannot point out the social struggles and conflicts underlying this, which alone can enable us to comprehend the period. Simon is also able to impress us with Homer's positive attitude to his women characters as against the unsympathetic portraits of women by writers of the more "democratic" fourth and fifth centuries, but he does not explain or even suggest the roots of this vehement transition.

For a deeper analysis of such problems and others posed by Greek civilization, we must again recommend Prof. Thomson's work or the critical methods of Prof. Farrington.

DOV VARDI

RURAL PROBLEMS

THE DELUGE. By Ian Niall. pp.378. Heinemann, London. 9/6.

Mr. Niall has again written an impressive book in the naturalist tradition about the country people he knows so well and depicts so graphically. The theme is the long-threatened flooding of a village through the bursting of an obsolete reservoir.

The book is well constructed and beautifully written, but it is so ineffably dreary, so devoid of any redeeming grandeur.

P.A.

LEGAL STATUS OF COOPERATIVES

THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN ISRAEL. By Abraham Fellman. pp.388. Tversky, Tel Aviv. IL.2.600.

One of the earliest pieces of legislation enacted in the first year of the British civil administration in Palestine was the Cooperative Societies Ordinance, 1920, under which the cooperative movement in Palestine was given legal recognition for the first time. Since then the movement has made great progress and now there are some 2,500 registered cooperative societies in Israel, and some 25 per cent of Israel's economy is in the hands of cooperatives.

The 1920 Ordinance was replaced by the Cooperative Societies Ordinance, 1933, and that Ordinance, as amended from time to time (including the regulations made under it) constitutes the law at present in force. Copies of the Ordinance are almost unobtainable now as it has been out of print for years. There is a considerable literature on various aspects of the subject, but this book is the first to deal with the law and practice of cooperative societies.

The author sets out clearly and systematically the law with copious specimen forms and rules and practical information for all the various activities of such societies. The full text of the Ordinance of 1933 and all regulations made under it are given in the third part of the book. In footnotes, attention is drawn to some defects of the official translation into Hebrew of the original English text.

In addition to legislation, the book contains particulars of various other laws applicable to Cooperative Societies, such as parts of the Companies Ordinance, the Income Tax Ordinances, the Banking Ordinances and the Stamp Duty Ordinance, and also references to relevant Court decisions. The author, an accountant and auditor, was assisted in the preparation of his book by J. Ben Dror, Secretary to the Cooperative Societies Council.

There is no doubt that this is a most useful book which should be used constantly by every cooperative society in the country and by all those concerned with the working of such societies. It will also come as a boon to all those prospective auditors and lawyers, who have to pass an examination in the law and practice of cooperative societies.

As the Registrar of Cooperative Societies observes in his foreword, there is need to amend the law so that it may meet the need of the ever-growing cooperative movement in this country. This well-produced book will do much to assist in determining what amendments are required.

H.E.B.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND

LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION. By T.L. Jarman, pp.324, Cresset Press, London, 18/-.

Mr. Jarman considers that the best definition of education is "that which stretches a man's abilities to the full and gives him the feeling of rising superior to his environment;" and he gives evidence throughout his new book that he himself has benefited from this kind of education, for it is written in a dignified but easy and untechnical style which will make it a pleasure to read for layman and expert alike.

"Landmarks in the History of Education" deals with English education in three parts: its origins in the thought and practice of Greece, Rome and Christianity; mediaeval education; and modern education. The author's method, as can be inferred from the title of his book, is first to paint a broad picture and then to draw our attention to features of special interest. In particular he instils life and colour into his historical narrative by reference at each stage to the education actually experienced by some outstanding and characteristic figure of the time. Knowing something of the subsequent life and character of, for instance, Oliver Cromwell, John Milton, or H.G. Wells, one cannot but find such an account of their early formative years much more fascinating than the usual somewhat colourless "day in the life of a typical schoolboy" which is too often served up to add verisimilitude to an otherwise bald narrative.

Mr. Jarman is less happy when writing of the contemporary educational life of Britain. He maintains somewhat acidly that "where we educate the mass, the ideal turns sour or becomes cheap." But need this be so? One feels that the author has been over-hasty to judge and condemn an experiment which is still at a very early stage of development; but that should not blind us to the excellences which abound in the rest of his book.

A.B.

CHESS

NOVEMBER 2, 1951

PROBLEM No.620
J.J.P.A. Seilberger, The Hague
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Mate in Two (10-8)
W. Ka8; Qb7; Re8, Rf3; Bf8, Bh7; Kth8, Ktg4; Pd5, e2.
B: Ke4; Ra8, Rh5; Be6, Bg2; Kta4, Ktf1; Pf7.

PROBLEM No.621
P. Bowater, San Marino
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White: Kf8; Rf6; Bd2, Be4; Ktc5, Ktd5. (6)

Black: Ke5; Bd3; Kth5; Pf3, f7. (6)

Mate in Two

SOLUTIONS

Problem 614 (Peris): 1.Qb4.

Problem 615 (Pogats): 1-8 Ka8—K:a6 9.Kb5 10.a5 11.a4 Kc1 12.a3 b:a3 13.Ktc3+ Kb2 14.Bb1 K:b8 15.Kt:e2 B:e2 16.Ka5 a:b4x.

GAME No.388
White: Botvinnik Black: Bronstein (23rd game)

1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 c6 4.Bg2 d5 5.c:d5 c:d5 6.Ktc3 Bg7 7.Kth3 B:h3 8.B:h3 Ktc6 9.Bg2 e6 10.e3 0-0 11.Bd2 Rc8 12.0-0 Ktd7 13.Kte2 Qb6 14.Bc3 Rf-d8 15.Ktf4 Ktf8 16.Qb3 Kte4 17.Q:b6 a:b6 18.Re1 Kta5 19.Ktd3 Bf8 20.f3 Ktd6 21.Bf3 Bh6 22.Rac1 Kta-c4 23.Rf-e1 Kta5 24.Kf1 Bg7 25.g4 Ktc6 26.h3 Ktb5 27.Ke2 Bf8 28.a4 Ktc7 29.Bg3 Kta6 30.Bf1 f6 31.Re-d1 Kta5 32.R:c8 R:c8 33.Re1 B:c1 34.Kt:c1 Ba3 35.Kd1 B:c1 36.K:c1 Kt:b3+ 37.Kc2 Kta5 38.Kc3 Kf7 39.e4 f5 40.g:f5 g:f5 41. Bd3 Ke6 42.Bd6 Ktc6 43.Bb1 Kf6 44.Ba3 f:e4 45.f:e4 h5 46.Bf4 h5 47.e:d5 e:d5 48.h4 Kta-b8 49.Bg5+ Kf7 50.Bf5 Kta7 51.Bf4 Ktb-c6 52.Bd3 Ktc8 53.Bc2 Kg6 54.Bd3+ Kf6 55.Be3 Kg6 56.Bf3 Ktc6-e7 57.Bg5!, resigns.

ENDGAME COMPETITION No.15
Position: White — Ke7; Bg8; Pf3. Black — Kg7; Ktc2, Kth2. Solution: 1.f4+ Kh8 2.Bd5! Ktf4 3.Bd4 Ktg4 4.f7 Ktg6+ 5.B:g6 [illegible] 6.Kt [illegible] 2. ...Kt [illegible] 5.B:f5 [illegible] 4.f7 [illegible]

ENDGAME COMPETITION No.16
V. Kivi (E.R.S. 1939): White — Kg1; Bf1; Ktc8; Pe6. Black — Kd8; Pd6, e4. White to play and win. Solutions to E. Shahal, 16 Dov Hoz Street, Tel Aviv.

CHESS NEWS

U.S.A. — Larry Evans won the U.S.A. championship held in New York with the excellent score of 9.5 points out of 11 games. Samuel Reshevsky, five times national champion (except for the years 1944 and 1945 when he did not compete) had to be satisfied with the second place with 8.5 points; he lost to Mengarini. There followed Pavey 7; Seidman 6.5; Horowitz 5.5; Bernstein and Santasiere 5; Mengarini 4.5; Shainswit 4; Simonson, Pinkus and Hanauer 3.5 points each. The new champion, a university student, is 19 year old.

MARIANSKE LAZNE. — The Czechoslovakian master L. Pachman won the strong zonal tourney of FIDE held here during August. He scored 13 points out of 16 games (10 wins and 6 draws). Second place went to Grandmaster L. Szabo (Hungary) with 12 points; he lost one game to Sajtar. Other scores: Barcza (Hung.) and Stoltz (Sweden) 10.5; Foltys (Czech.) and Benko (Hung.) 10; Sajtar (Czech.) and Lokvenc (Austria) 8.5; Barda (Norway) and Pytlakowsky (Poland) 7.5; Basyouni (Egypt) 7; Skold (Sweden) 6; Balanel (Rumania) and Cvetkov (Bulgaria) 5.5; Fred (Finland) 5; Heidenfeld (S.A.) and Pedersen (Denmark) 4.5 points.

MOSCOW. — The 20th championship of the Capital was won by the young master Petrosian who scored 9.5 points out of 12 games with no losses. Red Army champion, Zagorovsky, won second place with 8.5 points. Third place went to Simagin, while Averbach (last year's champion) and Moiseiev shared 4-5 places.

KREFELD. — Yugoslavia and Germany met on a 10 board match which, after a hard fight, was won by the Yugoslavian team by 11:9. Results of the first boards: Gligoric 1/2, 1/2; Unzicker 1/2, 1/2; Matanovic 1/2, 0; Bogoljubow 1/2, 1; Pirc 1, 1/2; Pfeiffer 0, 1/2; Dr. Trifunovic 0, 1/2; Kieninger 1, 1/2. The all-play-all tourney which followed the match was also won by the Yugoslavs by 64:37; Gligoric had the best result with 9 points out of 11 games; Unzicker was second with 8.5 points.

Life and Letters

The Purpose of Reading

In the course of the annual lecture to the National Book League, London, Mr. Somerset Maugham said last week, *inter alia*:

The purpose of reading was to be entertained; but not only what amused entertained but also what interested. It was hazardous to say that the main purpose of reading was to instruct, it was as though one urged a man to play golf for the good of his liver rather than for the fun of the game... Pastors and masters were ill-advised to scold the young for reading trash, as they read it because it interested them....

Many would object that to read merely for pleasure was nothing but what in recent years had come to be disparagingly known as escapism. It was. For some time to describe a book as escapist was roundly to condemn it. The word was still used by the less intelligent reviewers to whom it had never occurred that all literature was escapist. That was its charm...

The only valid and sensible reason for adopting the profession of literature was having so strong a desire to write that it could not be resisted. This desire did not guarantee that one would write anything worth writing, but that did not matter if there was the compulsion to write, and whether there was failure or success, the author would have enjoyed the intense pleasure of creation and would have fulfilled himself.

New Periodical

The Alliance Israélite Universelle announces the forthcoming publication in Israel of a Hebrew periodical "Mahberet," edited by Mr. Abraham Elmaleh. The new periodical will be similar in scope to "Les Cahiers de l'Alliance" (Paix et Droit) which appear monthly in French, English and Spanish.

Award for Kabbalistic Research

In order to further research concerning the Hebraic Kabbalah in its relation to modern science, a prize amounting to Swiss Francs 1,000: — (about £90, or $230) is announced for a paper on "The Kabbalah and Modern Science." Typed Manuscripts should be submitted in triplicate before April 13, 1952. Address for papers and correspondence: The Secretary, Organizing Committee, Dr. M. Engelson, Boulevard James Fazy 10, Geneva, Switzerland.

Aid for Indian Students

The Hindu Branch of the World University Service has undertaken a large-scale assistance programme in India for needy students and in particular for refugees, according to a UNESCO report. In Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi free accommodation is provided for students attending University courses. In New Delhi, over 1,000 students are receiving medical attention, and at Madras a hospital has been taken over for the treatment of students threatened with tuberculosis. Refugee students may receive free textbooks or are offered the use of textbook libraries and in some cases are helped financially.

Tailpiece

From the Saturday Review of Literature: In Chicago an irate editor denied that "Quick Magazine" had contracted to digest the entire "Encyclopaedia Britannica" in half a page. In Providence a religious book store advertised: "Satan shudders when he sees Bibles sold at low prices like ours."

LITERARY CIRCLE of Young People (German speaking)
Our first lecture this season will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 8.15 p.m. at Cafe Lublinsky, 11 Rehov Ben Yehuda, corner K.K.L. Blvd., Tel Aviv.
Mr. Hellmuth Fuss will speak on: "Books and Writers of Our Time."
Guests are welcome.

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THE PUBLIC ROOMS OF THE
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will be closed on Saturday, November 3, 1951 from 3.30 p.m. owing to the Gala Dinner and Dance of the Israel Tourist and Travel Association.

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